# Britain's Glory,
## AND
# *ENGLAND'S* BRAVERY.

BIBLIOTHECA BRITANNICA

Wherein is shewed

The *Degrees of Honour* from the Prince to the Peasant; with the Honour of the Noblet, and Previleges of the Commons; the proper Places and *Precedency* of all Persons from the Throne to the Bondman; more particularly in Coronations, Processions, Feasts, Funerals and other great Assembly: As also *Honour of Arms*, *Power of Heralds*, *Signification of Charges* in Coat-Armour; with an Armorial *Dictionary*, explaining the Terms of *Heraldry*. And an account of all the Orders of Knighthood in *Christendom*, and of the Weights and Measures of *England*.

To Which is added

A Continuation of the *Historian's Guide*, from *November*, 1687. where the Third and Last Impression ends, to *June*, 1689.

Being the Collections and Observations of *Benjamine Smithurst*.

*LONDON*,
Printed for *William Crook*, at the *Green-Dragon* without *Temple-Bar*, near *Devereux*-Court, 1689.

# Britain's Glory,
AND
# England's
# BRAVERY.

# A TABLE TO Britain's Glory, &c.

## CHAP. I.


OF the Distinction of Titles, page 1
The Name of Gentleman in general.
Of the King.
Nobles.
Commons.


## CHAP. II.


Of the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 4
Coronation.
Anointing.

*Sceptre.*
*Globe.*
*Ring.*
*Bracelet,*
*Sword.*
*Robes.*
*Diadem, and the Stones.*
*Crown.*
*Offering days.*
*Collar day.*

CHAP. III.

*Of the Prince,* Page 9
*Of the King's Children.*

CHAP. IV.

*Of Dukes,* 10

CHAP. V.

*Of Marquesses,* 13

CHAP. VI.

*Of Earls,* 14

CHAP. VII.

*Of Viscounts,* 15

CHAP. VIII.

*Of Barons Spiritual and Temporal,* 16

CHAP. IX.

*Of Noblewomen,* 20

*Queen-Sovereign.*
*Queen-Consort.*
*Queen-Dowager.*
*Princesses.*
*Dames.*
*Gentlewomen.*
*Alien women.*

CHAP. X.

*Of Injuries to Noblemen,* 23

CHAP. XI.

*Knight of the Garter,* 24
*The Names of the Knights, 1685.*
*The Names of the Knights, 1689.*

CHAP. XII.

*Knights Bannerets,* 29

CHAP. XIII.

*Knights Baronets,* 31

CHAP. XIV.

*Knights of the Bath,* 33

CHAP. XV.

*Knights Bachelours,* 37
*Degrading of Knights.*

CHAP. XVI.

*Knights of the Round Table,* 41

Other

Other Orders of Knighthood, *viz.*

*Knights of St.* Andrew, *or the Thistle in* Scotland, 42
*Holy Sepulchre in* Jerusalem, 44
*Hospitallers*, ib.
*Templers*, 45
*St.* Lazarus *in* Jerusalem, 46
*St.* Bass, *or St.* Bassil, 47
*St.* Katharine *at Mount* Sinai, ib.
*The Martyrs of* Palestine, ib.
*Oak in* Navarre, 48
*Lilly of* Navarre, ib.
*Band in* Spain, 49
*Dove in* Castile, ib.
*Fish Scale in* Castile. ib.
*Lilly in* Aragon, 50
Mountjoy, ib.
Acon, *or* Acres, ib.
*St.* James *in* Galicia, 51
*St. Saviours in* Aragon, ib.
*St.* Julian, *or of* Alcantara, 52
Calatrava *in* Castile, ib.
Tuxillo, *or* Trugillo, ib.
*Our Lady and St.* George, ib.
*St.* Mary de Merced *in* Aragon, 53
*Rosary in* Toledo, ib.
*Golden Fleece*, 54
D'Avis, ib.
*St.* Michael's *Wing*, 55
*St.* James, 55

*Knight*

*Knights of Christ*, 56
*Jesus Christ in* France, ib.
*Virgin* Mary *of Mount* Carmel, 57
*St.* Michael, ib.
*Holy Ghost*, 58
*The Gennet*, 59
*Crown Royal.* ib.
*Lady of the Star*, 60
*Thistle of* Bourbonne, ib.
*The Porcupine*, 61
*Cressants of* Anjou, ib.
*Ermin in* Bretaigne, ib.
*St.* Mary *the Glorious of* Italy, 62
*Holy Ghost at* Rome, ib.
*Angelick of St.* George, 63
*St.* Peter *at* Rome, ib.
*St.* George *at* Rome, 64
Pius *at* Rome, ib.
Loretto *at* Rome, ib.
*Glorious Virgin* Mary *at* Rome, ib.
*Jesus, now at* Rome, 65
De la Calza *in* Venice, ib.
*St.* Mark *in* Venice, 66
*St.* George *at* Genoa, ib.
*Pretious Bloud of our Saviour Jesus Christ at* Mantua, 67
*St.* Stephen *of* Florence, ib.
*Knot in* Naples, 68
Argonaute *of* Naples, ib.
*Ermin in* Naples, ib.
*Annunciation in* Savoy, 69

*Knights*

*Knights of St.* Maurice, 70
*St.* Maurice, *and St.* Lazarus, 71
*Bear in* Switzerland, ib.
*Tutonick Order of* Prussia, 72
*Gereon in* Germany, 73
*St.* George *in* Austria, ib.
*St.* Michael *the Archangel*, ib.
*St.* Anthony *in* Haynault, 74
Tusin *Order in* Bohemia, ib.
*St.* Hubert *in* Gulick, 75
*St.* James *in* Holland, ib.
*St.* Brice, ib.
*The Seraphim*, 76
Aramanta, ib.
*Elephant in* Denmark, ib.
*Of Christ, or Sword in* Livonia, 77
*White Eagle in* Poland, ib.
*Dragon in* Hungary, ib.
*Sword in* Cyprus, 78
*St.* Anthony *in* Ethiopia, ib.
*Burgundian Cross in* Tunis, 79
*Broom-Flower in* France, ib.
*Ship in* France, 80

## CHAP. XVII.

*Esquires*, ib.

## CHAP. XVIII.

*Gentlemen*, 82
*By Ecclesiastical Preferment*, 86
*By Military Profession*, ib.
*In the Civil State*, 87

*Yeo-*

CHAP. XIX.

*Yeomen*, 90

CHAP. XX.

*Artificers and Labourers*, 92

CHAP. XXI.

*Precedency*, 93

CHAP. XXII.

*Proceſſion at a Coronation.* 98

CHAP. XXIII.

*Proceeding on the Coronation day*, 102

CHAP. XXIV.

*King's going to Parliament in State*, 105

CHAP. XXV.

*Coronation-Feaſts*, 107

CHAP. XXVI.

*Royal Feaſt at other times, the K. preſent*, 111

CHAP. XXVII.

*Funerals.* 112

CHAP. XXVIII.

*Proceeding of the Funeral of a Gentleman, Eſquire, Knight, or Baronet*, 114

CHAP. XXIX.

*Precedency of a Nobleman's Funeral, from a Duke to a Baronet.* 117

CHAP.

CHAP. XXX.

*Heralds, and their Duty,* 116

CHAP. XXXI.

*Heraldry,* 121

CHAP. XXII.

*Ordinaries,* 126

*Charges Common,* 132

CHAP. XXXIII.

*Abatements.* 152

CHAP. XXXIV.

*Points in an Escoucheon,* 156

*Terms of Art explained,* 157

*Weights and Measures,* 169

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# Brittain's Glory,

WHEREIN

Is ſhewed the Degrees of Honour, from the Prince to the Peaſant; the Honour of the Nobles, and the Privileges of the Commons, &c.

## CHAP. I.

*Of the Diſtinction of Titles.*

THE Name Gentleman is of ſuch account, that it is given as a proper Title to all perſons, from the King to the loweſt Degree of thoſe that bear Coat-Armour; and alſo to many, who though they can claim no Right to the Bearing of Coat-Armour, yet claim a Right to the Title of Gentleman, by virtue of the Place or Office which they hold: But, as in the Body Natural the Mem-

bers are diſpoſed to ſeveral Offices for the preſervation of the whole; ſo in the Body Politick, a Diſtinction of perſons is accounted neceſſary for the preſervation of the whole; and ſuch is the Policy of this Realm (eſpecially,) that for the better Government thereof, they have made a threefold Diviſion of perſons, *viz.* Sovereign, Nobles, and Commons.

1. The King is our Sovereign Monarch, under which name a Sovereign Queen is comprehended.

2. Under the Name of Nobles are comprehended the Prince, Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earls, Viſcounts, and Barons, called Lords Spiritual and Temporal.

3. By the Commons are underſtood the Knights of the Garter, (if no otherwiſe dignified,) Knights Bannerets, Baronets, Knights of the Bath, Knights Bachelours, Eſquires, and Gentlemen, together with Yeomen, Artificers, and Labourers.

And though our Law doth not call any man Noble under the Degree of a Baron, yet many there be which make a Diſtinction between *Nobiles Majores*, which is from the Prince to the Baron, and *Nobiles Minores*, which includes all from under a Baron to the Gentleman, and leaves the reſt to be called Commons.

When we ſay the Nobles of the Land, the King

King is not comprehended by the Common Law, he being the Fountain of all Nobility; but is by the Civil Law.

The Nobility are known by the name of the Peers of the Realm, or Barons of *England*; for anciently the Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, and Viscounts, did sit together in the King's great Counsel of Parliament, as Barons, by which is understood the whole Body of the Nobility; and though there be different Robes worn at their Creation, yet in Parliament the greatest of the Nobility wear the same Robes with Barons, only the Dukes, Marquesses, *&c.* wear more or less Furrs upon their Shoulders, with some difference in the Furr, that is set as Fringes, or Edgings on their Robes, and take place according to their Dignity; of which more particularly anon.

Besides, it is observable, that in Cases criminal, all Degrees of Nobility are tryed by Barons, as well as those of their own Dignity, or Degree, as their Peers, and Barons are tryed by Nobles of a higher Degree: as well, as those of their own, as in all such Cases is well known.

It may be here noted, That no English man receiving any Title of Honour from a foreign Prince, can use the same in *England*, But (if he have no other Title from the King) must in all judicial proceedings be

named by his name of Baptiſm, and Sirname; excepting only the Honour of Knight-hood which is to be born in all places: And this is the ſame in *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, as well as in other Lands.

## CHAP. II.

### *Of the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

THe Title uſed by the Kings of *England* (as thoſe of *France*, and *Spain*, and ſome few others) is *Dei Gratiâ*, which is to be underſtood ſimply as having his Authority from none but God; he is ſtyled, *Deffender of the Faith*, which was antiently uſed by the Kings of *England*; but *Anno.* 1521. confirmed to them by a Bull from Pope *Leo* the 10th in King *Henry* the 8th's time, and by Act of Parliament made *Supreme Head of the Church of* England, and he, as all other Kings, writes in the plural Number.

The Ceremonies at our King's Coronation are more than are uſed in many other Countreys; as the Annointing with Oil, (which is ſaid by ſome to be of a thouſand years ſtanding) and hath a Prieſt's Garment, called a *Dalmatica*, or *Colobium*, put on, him to ſhew he is both King and Prieſt: He hath an Emperial

Emperial Crown ſet upon his Head at his Coronation by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, which is a peculiar Prerogative belonging to that See. The King hath alſo many other emblematical Enſigns and Ceremonies at his Coronation, which hath theſe following proper Significations:

1. At his Coronation, firſt he hath the Prieſt's Garment, or *Dalmatica*, put upon him, to ſhew his Power in the Church.

2. He is annointed with Oil to ſhew his Perſon is Sacred; on the Head to ſhew Glory, on the Breaſt to ſignifie Sanctity, on the Arms to emblemize Power,

*His Enſigns of Regality are theſe:*

1. In his Right-hand is a Sceptre, to ſhew Juſtice.

2. In his Left-hand a Globe with a Croſs on it, called a Mound, uſed ever ſince *Edward* the Confeſſour, ſignifying, that the Faith of Chriſt is to be owned throughout his Empire.

3. A Ring is put on his Finger, whereby he is wedded to his People, and denotes Faithfulneſs.

4. He hath a Bracelet put on his Hand, the Emblem of good Works.

5. A Sword is born before him, to ſignifie Vengeance.

6. He hath purple Robes, to attract Reverence.

7. On his Head he weareth a Diadem Triumphant, to blazon his Glory; in which Diadem some take notice of twelve precious Stones, and shew their Significations as followeth:

1. Say they, the first is a *Tophaz*, whose Rays seem to partake of the Colours of most sorts of precious Stones; by which the King is warned to exercise all Vertues.

2. A *Smaragd*, or *Emrauld*, of a pure green, and shews that Justice is an ornament for a King.

3. A *Sardick*, whose Colour is like red Clay, (it is in the top of the Crown,) whereby the King is put in mind, that though he be the highest, yet he is but Clay.

4. A *Crysolite*, which shineth like Gold, sending forth (as it were) flames; this exhorteth the King to shew Wisdom and Prudence in his Actions.

5. A *Chalcedon*, which is strong and hard by Nature, and sheweth that the King should be of Fortitude, and courage of Mind.

6. An *Hyacinth*, which shews like Water when the Sun shineth upon it; it teacheth Temperance, *&c.*

7. A *Jasper*, of a dark Grass-green, and teacheth

teacheth the King to provide more for his Peoples Sustenance than his own.

8. A *Chrysopraſus*, whose Colour is like Gold, somewhat mixed with green, thereby advising the King to Wisdom, and to aspire to heavenly things.

9. *A Berill*, of a pale Green, shewing that a Prince ought to have heavenly Contemplation, and to abhor Epicurism.

10. A *Sapphir*, of a light Blew; it instructeth the King to Continency, and Chastity.

11. There is an *Amethyst*, of a purple or Violet Colour, advising the King to a faithfull Discharge of his Royal Function, and so give a good Example to his People.

12. The Last is a *Sardonyx*, which is black at bottom, red in the midst, and white above, and sheweth a King ought to be Charitable, Humble, and Sincere.

The Imperial Crown hath not been long in use with us; for formerly the King wore a Coronet composed of Spires, or points, untill *Henry* the 3*d*. who first wore the Imperial Diadem.

There are twelve Days which are called the twelve Houshold or Offering Days, on which the Nobles attending at Court, and Knights of the Garter, wear their Robes, and the Besant is given to the Lord Steward; the Days are as followeth:

On these four Days the King offers Gold, which is given by one of the White-staff Officers, *viz.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 *Christmas Day*, | 3 *Whitsunday*, |
| 2 *Easter Day*, | 4 *All Saints Day*. |

These two Days the King offers Gold, Myrrh, and Frankincense.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 *New Years Day*, | 2 *Epiphany*. |

On the Six Days following the King offers only Gold:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 The *Purification*, | 4 *Trinity Sunday*, |
| 2 The *Annunciation*, | 5 *Midsummer-Day*, |
| 3 The *Ascention-Day*, | 6 *Michaelmas-Day*. |

The King's Collar Days without offering are the *Sundays* and Hollydays in the twelve Days of *Christmas*, all the Apostles and Evangelists Days, the Coronation Day, the King's Birth Day, the 5th of *November*, St. *George*'s Day, *Monday* and *Tuesday* in *Easter* Week, *Monday* and *Tuesday* in *Whitsun* Week.

CHAP.

## CHAP. III.

### *Of the Prince.*

THe King's Eldeſt Son and Heir Apparent from the Day of his Birth is entituled Prince of *Wales*; and ſince the happy Union of the Kingdoms, his Title hath been *Magnæ Britanniæ Princeps*; but he is uſually called by the former Title of Prince of *Wales*: He is, as the King's eldeſt Son, by his Birth Duke of *Cornwall*, and Earl of *Cheſter*, and as Eldeſt Son to the King of *Scotland* he is Earl of *Rothſay* and *Senchall* of *Scotland* from his Birth; but he is created Prince of *Wales*. At his Creation he is preſented before the King in Princely Robes, who putteth a Coronet of Gold upon his Head, a Ring on his middle Finger, a Verge of Gold into one Hand, and his Letters Patents, after they are read, into the other Hand: His Mantle which he wears in Parliament is doubled with five Doublings upon his Shoulder, and his Cap of State is indented at Bottom: His Coronet formerly was compoſed of Croſſes and and Flower-de-luces mixed; but ſince the happy Reſtauration it was ſolemnly ordered, that the Son and Heir Apparent to the Crown of *England*, ſhould bear his

Coronet of Croſſes, and Flower-de-luces, with one Arch, a Ball and Croſs thereon, as the King's.

By Order of Common Law the King might levy a reaſonable Aid of his Subjects for the Knighting his Eldeſt Son at the Age of fifteen years, and to marry his Daughter at ſeven years, which Aid was twenty Shillings for every Knight's Fee, and as much for every twenty pounds *per Annum* in Soccage; but this is now laid aſide.

## CHAP IV.

### *Of Dukes.*

THe Title and Degree of Duke hath been of more ancient ſtanding in the Empire, and ſome other Nations, than in *England*; for the firſt Engliſh Duke was *Edward* the *Black Prince*, who was created Duke of *Cornwall*, *Anno.* 1337. by which Creation the eldeſt Son of the King is Duke of *Cornwall* from his Birth, or his Father's coming to the Crown. A Duke takes his Name *à Ducendo*, from Leading, being at firſt a Leader of the Royal Army; but now it is a Title given by Kings to Perſons of high Bloud, and excellent Merit; and at this day the Sove-

reign

reign Princes of ſome Countries are called Dukes, as of *Moſcovoy*, *Savoy*, *Florence*, *Saxony*, *&c.* At their Creation they have two Enſigns of Honour (and ſo have moſt other Noble men) to ſignifie their Duty. Firſt, their Heads are adorned with a Chapeau, or Head Attire of Scarlet Colour, doubled or lined with Ermin: And, Secondly a Sword, which is girt about him, which ſhews his readineſs to ſerve and defend his Prince; his Mantle over his ſhoulders is guarded with four guards or Folds of Ermin; his Coronet is of Gold, ſet round with Leaves; the Cap is of Crimſon (but not indented as the Prince's is, unleſs he be of the Bloud Royal,) and his Verge is of Gold: Dukes of the Bloud Royal have their Coronet's compoſed of Croſſes, and Flower de-luces, and are reputed as Arch-Dukes.

A Duke *tantum* (or no more but Duke) takes place before Marqueſs, and Earl; but if a Duke be Marqueſs, and Earl, or either of them, then he ſhall take place before ſuch Duke *tantum*. Note; Dukes, Marqueſſes, and Earls, at their Creation are girt with a Sword, (or elſe it is put over their Shoulders) which Viſcounts, and Barons, have not.

A Duke out of the King's or Prince's preſence, may have a Cloth of State hanging down within half a yard of the Ground; his Ducheſs may have the ſame, and her

Train

Train born up by a Baroneſs. No Earl, without Permiſſion, ought to waſh with a Duke.

Dukes Eldeſt Sons, by the Courteſie of *England*, are from their Birth ſtyled Marqueſſes, (and the younger Sons Lords,) and and take place of Viſcounts, but not ſo privileg'd by the Laws of the Land. A Duke hath the Title of Grace; being written unto, he is ſtyled Moſt High, Moſt Noble, and Potent Prince; alſo Right Noble. Dukes of the Bloud are ſtyled, Moſt High, Moſt Mighty, and Illuſtrious Princes.

The Ceremonies at his Creation are theſe: He hath his Sur-coat and Hood, and is led between two of the Nobleſt Perſons preſent, not being above him; a little before him on the Right-hand goeth an Earl with the Cap of State, and Coronet on it; on the other ſide an Earl with the Verge: Juſt before him one of the greateſt Eſtate (as Marqueſs, *&c.*) bearing his Sword, and before him an Earl bearing his Mantle, and Robe of State; all which Nobles muſt be in their Robes. His Title is proclaimed twice, and *Largus* thrice: His Honour is Hereditary, (as is all the Nobles, unleſs otherwiſe Provided in their Patent, which is rare.) Laſtly, a Duke may conſtitute ſix Chaplains.

CHAP.

## CHAP. V.

### *Of a Marqueſs.*

A Marqueſs (by the Saxons called *Marken Reeve, i. e.* a Governor or Ruler of the Marches) hath the next place of Honour to a Duke. This Title came in firſt by *Richard* the 2d. who created *Robert Vere* Marqueſs of *Dublin*, whereas before, they that governed the Marches were entituled Earl of *March*, (which Marches were thoſe Grounds between *England*, and *Wales*, and are now reduced into the Counties and Shires of *Monmouth*, *Brecknock*, *Radnor*, *Denbigh*, and *Mountgomery*.) At his Creation he is honoured with a Coronet of Gold, compoſed of a Strawberry Leaf, and a Point pearled of equal hight round; his Mantle hath three folds, or doublings, and a half; his Eldeſt Son is by Courteſie called Earl, or Lord of his Father's Title, his younger only Lord *John*, *Thomas*, or the like. His Title is Moſt Noble, Moſt Honourable, and Potent Prince: If the King, Prince, or a Duke be abſent, he may have a Cloath of State to reach within a yard of the Ground; his Marchioneſs may have her Train born up by a Knight's Lady in her own houſe, but not in

in the preſence of a Ducheſs; his eldeſt Son ſhall wear as many powderings as an Earl, but muſt give place to an Earl, and his Wife to a Counteſs, but may ſit above all Marqueſs Daughters, the Eldeſt whereof is born Counteſs, and the reſt Ladies.

At his Creation he muſt have his Surcoat and Hood: He is led by Marqueſſes, his Sword, Cap, *&c.* are born by Earls.

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## CHAP VI.

### *Of an Earl.*

THE Dignity of an Earl, is either local, or perſonal; local, as from ſome place, as *Oxford*, &c. or perſonal, as Earl Marſhal, Earl Rivers, *&c. Hugh Lupus* was the firſt Hereditary Earl, *Anno* 1067. made ſo by *William* the Firſt, who created him Earl of *Cheſter*, and gave him *Jura Regalia* within the ſaid County.

An Earl is created by Letters Patents, and adorned with a Cap of Honour, and a Coronet of Gold, compoſed of Leaves, and Points pearled; the Leaves lower than the Points: He hath his Hood, Surcoat, and Mantle of State, with three Guards of Furr, being Ermin, upon his Shoulders, (though ſome

ſay

ſay it ought to be white; ) he is girt with a Sword alſo. When the King writes to a Duke, Marqueſs, or Earl, he ſtyles them Coſins, though of no Kin.

Formerly they had the Title of Prince, but now it is, Moſt Potent and Noble Lord, Right Honourable, Truly Noble, *&c.* Out of his Superiour's preſence he may have a Cloth of State fringed, but without Pendents; his Wife may have her Train born by an Eſquire's Wife, but not in the preſence of a Marchioneſs.

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## CHAP. VII.

### *Of a Viſcount.*

THe next Degree of Honour is a Viſcount, formerly a name of Office under an Earl, who being the immediate Officer of the King in the County, and his perſonal Attendence at Court often required, he had his Deputy to look after the Affairs of the County; which Office is now called *Vice-comes*, or Sheriff; but in the 18th of *Henry* VI. it became a Degree of Honour, conferred upon *John Beaumont* by Letters Patents, as all ſince are: He hath his Surcoat and Mantle, which hath two Guards and

and an half of white Fur: His Coronet is set round with Pearls, or Balls, close to the Ring, without number, but close together: He hath the Title of Right Honourable, Truly Noble, Potent Lord, *&c.*

He may have a Traverse in his House, except in his Superiour's presence; his Wife may have her Train born up by a Woman out of her Superiours presence, in their presence by a Man.

## CHAP. VIII.

### *Of Barons, or Lords, which are Spiritual and Temporal.*

THe next and lowest Degree of Nobility, is that of a Baron, which is twofold, Lords Spiritual, and Temporal; but first of the Lords Spiritual, or Bishops.

§ 1. By Lords Spiritual are meant only the Suffragan Bishops, for the Archbishops are accounted of the prime Nobility of the Kingdom, of which we have two, *viz.* of *Canterbury*, and *York*.

1. The Archbishop of *Canterbury* had formerly great Honour; so that no Legate, or *Nuntio* from *Rome* could exercise any Legantine Power, without the King's special License;

Licenſe; elſe he was accountable to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. In General Councils he had place before all Archbiſhops, at the Pope's right Foot, and at home was reputed the ſecond Perſon in the Kingdom, or firſt Peer of the Realm, having Precedency of all Dukes, (not of the Royal Bloud) and of all the great Officers of State. He hath Power to ſummon the Archbiſhop of *York*, and the Biſhops of his Province to a National Synod: He is ſtyled (even by the King) *by the Grace of God*, and writes himſelf *by Divine Providence*, as doth the Archbiſhop of *York*, (whereas other Biſhops write *by Divine Permiſſion*:) He hath the Title of Grace given him, as Dukes have, and of moſt Reverend Father in God, and Metropolitan of all *England*. The Coronation of the King hath anciently belonged to him, it being reſolved that whereſoever the Court was, the King and Queen were the proper and Domeſtical Pariſhioners of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. The Biſhop of *London* is accounted his Provincial, the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* his Chancellour, and the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* his Chaplain: He hath under his Juriſdiction twenty one Suffragan Biſhops, ſeventeen in *England*, and four in *Wales*: His Clergies Tenths are 651 *l.*—18 *s.*—2¼ *d.*— his Archbiſhoprick is valued in the King's Book at 2816 *l.*—17 *s.*—9½ *d.* He may qualifie and retain eight Chaplains, which

which is two more than a Duke may.

2. The Archbiſhop of *York*, pretended anciently to have all the Biſhops of *Scotland* under his Inſpection, and that they ſhould receive their Conſecration from him, and ſwear Canonical Obedience to his See; (he is allowed to write himſelf Metropolitan of *England*, but not of All *England*, as *Canterbury* doth;) but at length the Biſhops of *Scotland* would not acknowlege any ſuch Power to him, and diſowned all Obedience to him, and had Archbiſhops of their own, *Anno* 1466. leaving him in *England* but four Biſhops: His Biſhoprick is now valued at 1609*l.*—19*s.*—2*d.* And the Tenths of the Clergy to 1113*l.*—17*s.*—9*d.* 1*ob.* 1. *qu.* he hath Precedency before all Dukes not of the Royal Bloud, and before all great Officers of State, except the Lord Chancellour, or Lord Keeper. He hath the Title of Grace, and moſt Reverend Father in God; and he writeth *by Divine Providence*: He hath the Honour to crown the Queen, and to be her perpetual Chaplain, and hath great Privileges, only *Durham* hath a peculiar Juriſdicton, exempt from the See of *York*.

Having made this Digreſſion, we come next to ſpeak of the Suffragan Biſhops, who though they have ſome peculiar Precedencies amongſt themſelves, yet in general they are eſteemed as Barons, and from thence have the

the names of Lords Spiritual. In their own Courts they have power to judge, and pass Sentence alone; and therefore they send forth their Writs in their own name, and not in the King's: In whatever Princes Dominions they are, their Episcopal Dignity and Degree is owned: In Parliament they Vote in all things, except in matter of Life and Limb. They have the Title of Lord, are styled Right Reverend Fathers in God, and write *by Divine Permission*: They may qualifie 6 Chaplains (which are as many as a Duke,) and are Barons and Peers of the Realm: And as Spiritual Barons precede all under the Degree of a Viscount, and are placed on the King's Right Hand in Parliament. All Church-men are prohibited the wearing of Swords, and a Priest the Order of Knighthood.

§ 2. Of Barons Temporal. We may observe that the word Baron is variously derived; some from the Greek βαρὺς, some from *Baro*, which is the same with *Vir* in Latine, and with *Varon* in the Spanish; so that Baron signifies a notable or principal man; thus anciently the Burgesses of *London* were called Barons, as those of the Cinque-Ports now are: but leaving the Name to speak of the Person, a Baron (the Archbishops excepted) is a Dignity next to a Viscount, and though, according to *Cambden*, they are not by our Common Laws allowed to be of the Degree of-

of Nobility, yet this of a Baron may be by Tenure; for the Title of Baron by Patent (which is under the Broad-Seal of *England*) is *Status*, *Gradus*, *Dignitas*, and being by the King's Writ ſummoned as Members of the higher Houſe of Parliament, they are thereby made Nobles and Peers of the Realm. As they are Barons, without any other Diſtinction, they wear a Coronet, (by the Ordinance of King *Charles* the 2d.) having ſix Balls or Pearls ſet cloſe to the Border at equal diſtance, and have their peculiar Parliament Robes, which have two doublings of white Furr. Thus far of Noble Men.

## CHAP. IX.

### *Of Noble Women, and firſt of the Queen.*

THere are three ſorts of Queens.

1. A Queen-Sovereign, to whom the Crown deſcends by Birth right, and is equal in Power to a King; if ſhe marry ſhe is Sovereign to her Husband, and he her Subject, (in *England*,) though he be an Emperour.

2. The Queen-Conſort: She hath very great Privileges, and the Laws ſet ſo high a value on her, as to make it High Treaſon to conſpire her Death, or violate her Chaſtity;

ſtity; her Robes are the ſame with a Sovereign Queen: She ſits in State by the King, keeps her Court, and hath the ſame General Officers as the King hath; though ſhe be an Alien, ſhe needs no Act of Parliament to natralize her, the Crown taking away that defect: She hath the ſame Honour performed to her that the King hath, as well from Foreigners as Subjects.

3. The Queen-Dowager: She hath the ſame Honour done to her alſo, and takes place next the Queen-Conſort; nor doth ſhe loſe her Title of Queen, though ſhe marry a private Gentleman, as Queen *Katharine*, Widow to *Henry* the 5th. who, though ſhe married *Owen Tudor*, Eſq; yet ſhe maintained her Action at Law, as Queen of *England*: So in King *Edward* the 6th's Time Sir *Thomas Seymer*, Lord high Admiral, having married the Queen *Dowager* to *Henry* the 8th. ſhe denied Precedency to her Siſter in Law, the Lord Protectour's Wife, as belonging to her as Queen, which was aggravated ſo high, that it proved the untimely Deaths of thoſe two famous Men.

The King's Daughters are all Princeſſes; the Eldeſt is called the Princeſs Royal, and her Royal Highneſs.

All Noble Mens, Baronets, and all Knights Wives are in Writings called Dames, (whence comes the name Madam.) Eſquires and

and Gentlemens Wives are called Gentlewomen.

Noble Women are ſo either by Deſcent, Creation, or Marriage; all which ſhall remain Noble, although they marry under their Degree.

If a Gentleman, or a Peer, marry a Wife of ignoble Birth, ſhe ſhall enjoy the Title and Dignity of her Husband all her Life; but it is by the Courteſie, not by the Law of *England*, to give it her after her Husband's Death.

If a Woman of Bloud marry a mean Perſon, he is not at all advanced, but ſhe ſhall retain her own Honour; and if ſhe be an Heireſs, and have a Child by ſuch ignoble Perſon her Son may bear her Coat Armour; but this is diſputed by many, and denied by ſome, yet there are Examples of it, but are too long to recite here.

An Alien Woman married to a Peer, can have no privilege by her Husband, unleſs ſhe be naturalized.

The King may create any Woman to any Title of Honour by Letters Patents to them and their Heirs, which Heirs ſhall enjoy all the Titles and Honours due to their Mothers; as, if ſhe be a Ducheſs, he ſhall be a Duke, *&c.* and many Men have claimed Titles of Honour and Dignity in Right of the Wives, by marrying the Sole Heireſs of a

Noble-

Noble-man who had those Honours: And the Children of those persons so claiming have enjoyed the said Titles in right of their Mothers, but if they have no Children, the Husband loseth the Title.

## CHAP. X.

### *Of Injuries done to Noble Men.*

THus far briefly of the several Degrees of Noble Men, of whom the Laws of this Land are so carefull, as to make provision in a most especial manner to preserve their Honour and Reputation indempnified, and therefore in the 2d. of *Ric.* II. Chap. 1. it is enacted, That all spreaders of false and reproachfull Words and Lyes against the Nobility, Prelates, and great Men in publick Offices, (the offender) shall incurr the Punishment ordained by the Statute of *Westminster*, Chap. 33. which ordains, That the offender be imprisoned, untill he have found the first reporter: And in the 12th of *Rich.* II. Chap. 12. it is enacted, That if the Offender doth not (or cannot) find the first reporter, then he shall be punished by Advice of the Council. In the first and second of *Philip* and *Mary* it was enacted, That the Justices of the Peace

in

in the Shire, County, City, or Town Corporate, ſhall have full Power to hear and determine the Cauſes aboveſaid, and that beſides ſuch Penalties as ſhall be inflicted by ſuch Juſtices, *&c.* on the offender, every Noble Man, Prelate, or great Officer, againſt whom ſuch ſcandalous Words, falſe News, or Lyes are ſpread or ſpoken, may proſecute the offender in an Action of *Scandalum Magnatum*, and recover Damages.

If any Noble Man or Gentleman's Coat-Armour, or Sword, *&c.* at the ſolemnizing of his Funerals be ſet up in the *Church* for the Honour of the Deceaſed, and is by the Incumbent (or any other) taken down by pretence of Right, as Offerings due to him, or if they be otherwiſe defaced by any other Perſon, he or they may be puniſhed as Malefactours, but the Action muſt not be brought by the Widow, but by the Heir, as Defender of his Anceſtour's Honour.

## CHAP. XI.

### *Of Knights of the Garter.*

WE proceed to thoſe Degrees of Honour that are leſs Noble, and accounted amongſt Commoners. The firſt of which

the Knights of the Noble Order of the Garter; they are called the Knights of St. *George* and were instituted by King *Edward* the 3*d*. *Anno* 1350. which was fifty years before the Order of St. *Michael* in *France*, 229 years before the Order of the Holy Ghost in *France*, 80 years before the Order of the Golden-Fleece in *Burgundy*, and 209 years before that of the *Elephant* in *Denmark*.

The Ceremonies of this Order are many, and too long to recite; the occasion was, that King *Edward* the 3d might more firmly unite the hearts of his principal Peers and Friends to him in the French Wars, the Number is 26, whereof the King is Sovereign; and upon the Death of any one, another is to be chosen by the King: The Honourableness of this Order appears by the many Noble Personages who have took up this Order; there having been eight Emperours, seven Kings of *Portugal*, five Kings of *Denmark*, three Kings of *Naples*, two Kings of *Scots* before the Union, two Kings of *Sweden*, besides many of the German and Italian Princes.

*August* the 25th 1685. The Knights of this Order were as followeth.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| King of *Denmark*. | The Sovereign. | King of *Sweeden*. | Prince of *Orange*. |
| Prince Elector of *Brandenburgh*. | | Prince *George* of *Denmark*. | |
| Duke of *Ormond*. | | Duke of *Buckingham*. | |
| Earl of *Oxford*. | | Earl of *Strafford*. | |
| Duke of *Albemarle*. | | Duke of *Beaufort*. | |
| Earl of *Bedford*. | | Duke of *Southampton*. | |
| Earl of *Mulgrave*. | | Duke of *New-Caſtle*. | |
| Earl of *Danby*. | | Duke of *Grafton*. | |
| Duke of *Richmond*. | | Duke of *Hamilton*. | |
| Duke of *Somerſet*. | | Duke of *Northumberland*. | |
| Duke of *Norfolk*. | | Earl of *Peterborough*. | |
| Earl of *Rocheſter*. | | Earl of *Feverſham*, then Inſtalled. | |

## Knights of this Order, as they are *April* 1689.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| King of *Denmark*. | The Sovereign. | King of *Sweeden*. | P. Elector of *Brandenburgh*. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Prince *George* of *Denmark*. | Earl of *Oxford*. |
| Earl of *Strafford*. | Duke of *Beaufort*. |
| Earl of *Bedford*. | Duke of *Southampton*. |
| Earl of *Mulgrave*. | Duke of *Newcastle*. |
| Earl of *Danby*. | Duke of *Grafton*. |
| Duke of *Richmond*. | Duke of *Hamilton*. |
| Duke of *Somerset*. | Duke of *Northumberland*. |
| Duke of *Norfolk*. | Earl of *Peterborough*. |
| Earl of *Rochester*. | Earl of *Feversham*. |
| Earl of *Sunderland*. | Duke of *Ormond*. |
| Duke *Fred. Maresc. de Schomberg*. | Earl of *Devonshire*. |

They wear, as their daily Habit, the Immage of St. *George*, encountering the *Dragon*, set with Pearl and precious Stones, hanging in a blew Ribbon always about their Neck; they have also a Garter enamelled with Gold, Pearl, and precious Stones, with a Motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, embroydered upon it; which is fastened with a Buckle about their left Leg, from whence they are called Knights of the Garter: King *Charles* the first added to these, that all these Knights should always wear on the left side of their Cloaks, or Coats, a Star of Silver, embroidered with the Escouchen of St. *George*. (*viz* Argent a Cross Gules) encircled with the Garter; without these they are not to appear in publick.

The Robes more peculiarly belonging to the Order, are a *Cassock* of Crimson Velvet, lined with white Sarsenet, a Mantle of purple Velvet, lined with white Sarsenet also, on the left Shoulder whereof is an Escouchen of St. *George*, embroidered and encircled with the Garter and Motto; these are only worn upon St. *George*'s Day, and when it shall please the Sovereign to celebrate the Ceremonies of the Installment, at their Feast, and on the King's Offering days, if in Court, and have no other Title of Honour.

To each Knight belongs a Collar of the Order, made of pure Gold, weighing 30 Ounces

Ounces *Troy*; compoſed of Garters and Roſes enemalled, Red, (and White ſince *Henry* 7th,) and ſince the Union of the Kingdoms mixed with Thiſtles; which Collar hath the Image of St. *George*, ſet with precious Stones appendent, and worn over all their Robes at St. *George*'s Feaſt, and over their Cloaks or Coats on the King's Offering days; they take place according to the Seniority of their Inſtallment; and if they have no other Titles, which is very rare, they ſucceed Barons.

Their Officers are a Prelate, which is allways the Biſhop of *Winchester*, a Chancellor, a Regiſter, a King at Arms, and an Uſher, called, the Black Rod, which was added by *Henry* 8th.

## CHAP XII.

### *Of Knights Bannerets.*

THeſe are called by ſome *Equites Vexillarii* or *Cheviliers a Banier*, and is a moſt ancient Order, being inſtituted by King *Edward* the firſt, and always conferred upon the moſt deſerving men for their ſignal Valour, who in proceſs of time (as ſome ſay) obtained the Names of Barons, and were

admitted into the Peerage, and their Heirs enjoyed their Titles: But certain it is they always retained some Ensigns of Honour equal to the Nobility, being allowed to bear Arms with Supporters, which none under the Degree of a Baron are to doe: They take place before the younger Sons of Viscounts and Baronets, and are of such esteem, that divers Esquires, and Knights Bachelors have served under them.

This Order in *France* was Hereditary, but with us it is only for Life to the meritorious Person, yet esteemed as a Glory and Honour to the Family. The Ceremonies of their Creation is most Noble; the King (or his General, if the King be not present,) after a Victory obtained, doth at the Head of the Army, drawn up in Battalia, under his Royal Standard, attended with all his Nobles and Field-Officers, receive the Person to be Knighted, led between two renowned Knights, or men at Arms, having his Pennion of Arms in his Hand; and before him the Heralds, who proclaim his valiant Atchievement, for which he is counted worthy to be made a Knight Banneret, and to display his Banner in the Field: Then the King saith unto him, *advances toy Banneret*; and then he causeth the point of his Pennion to be rent off: Then the new Knight having the Trumpets sounding, the Nobles

Nobles and Officers accompanying him, he is attended to his Tent, where they are nobly treated.

A Banneret thus made may bear his Banner displayed in the Royal Army, and set his Arms thereon with Supporters, as Nobles doe. The last of this Order was Sir *John Smith*, so made after *Edg-hill-Fight*, for his valiant rescuing the King's Standard from the Rebels.

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## CHAP XIII.

### *Of Baronets.*

THis is the lowest Degree of Hereditary Honour, and in that case succeeds Barons: It was Instituted *anno* 1611. in the 9th of King *James* the First: They are created by Letters, Patents, under the Great Seal of *England*, to him and to his Heirs Males; yet sometimes it may be otherwise entailed; but this is rare, and must be inserted in the Patent. The Intention of this Order was for the propagating a Plantation in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*; towards which they were to lend their Aid or maintain 30 Soldiers each for 3 Years in *Ireland*, after the rate of 8*d.*

per

*per* Day. They have Precedency of all Knights, except those of the Garter, Knights Bannerets, and Knights being privy Counsellors. In all Writs, Commissions, *&c.* they are are styled Baronets, and the Title of Sir added to their Names, and of Lady to their Wives: They take place according to the Priority of the Date of their Patents, unless the King insert a Clause to the contrary, which is very rare. Those admitted are to be of good Reputation, and whose Grand father (at least) by the Father's Side bore Arms; and he must be of the yearly Estate of 1000 *l. de claro.*

They, or their eldest Son, may receive the Order of Knight-hood at the age of 21 Years, and they shall bear on a Canton (or on an Escoucheon, which can be best placed on their Arms) the Arms of *Ulster*, Argent, a Sinister Hand in Pale, Couped at Wrist, Gules. In the Royal Army they have place in the Gross, near the Royal Standard, and are allowed some peculiar Solemnities for their Funerals.

CHAP.

## CHAP XIV.

### *Of the Knights of the Bath.*

THey are called Knights of the Bath from the manner of their Creation, and alſo Knights of the Holy Trinity from the Medal which they wear, which is three Crowns, with an Inſcription about it, which was formerly, *Tria Numina juncta in Uno*: But at King *James* the Firſt his Coronation the word *Numina* was left out; and ſo it alluded to the three Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, which were then joyned in one.

They are uſually made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, and at the Creation of a Prince, or Duke of the Royal Bloud; as at the Creation of *Henry* Prince of *Wales*, and *Charles* Duke of *York*: *Theſe Knights* ſaith *Froyſard*, as quoted by *Bloom*, *were firſt created in* Anno 1399. but *Elias Aſhmole* Eſq; thinks them more ancient, and that *Henry* IV. who was then King, did not conſtitute, but rather reſtore the ancient manner of making Knights, and made it peculiar to the Knights of the Bath, which hath continued ſo ever ſince. They are

assigned no Statues; neither are they to wear their Robes but upon the time of Solemnity, except a red Ribbon worn cross their left Shoulder, (as those of the Garter do a Blew,) with a Medal above mentioned; and upon a Vacancy, their number (which is uncertain) is not supplied. They are created with many and Noble Ceremonies, and have had Princes, and the prime of the Nobility of their Order. The principal Ceremonies are these:

The Person is first sent for by the King, (and at his coming to Court, the King usually Knights him with the Sword of State,) where he is honourably received by the chief Officers and Nobles of the Court, and hath two Esquires to wait upon him, and convey him to the Chamber appointed, (and see him no more that day,) where he is entertained with Musick; then a Bath is prepared by a Barber, who is to trim him, and then the King is informed that he is ready for the Bath; then is he instructed by the most grave Knights in the Order and Rees of Chivalry, the Musick all the while playing at the Door; then they undress him and put him naked into the Bath, at which time the Musick ceases, and one of the grave Knights saith to him, *Be this an honourable Bath to thee.* From the Bath he is conveyed to his Bed, which is plain without

out Curtains, *&c.* as ſoon as he is dry they ſhall help to dreſs him, putting over his inward Garment a Ruſſet Robe with long Sleeves, and an Hood like an Hermits; the Barber the mean while takes away the Bath, which, with all that belongs to it, and the Collar about his Neck, is his fees. He is then conducted to the Chapel with Muſick, where being entered, the Knights and Eſquires ſhall be entertained with Wine, and Spices, and take their leave; then the Prieſt and the two Eſquires, with the new Knight, perform a vigil till almoſt day, with Prayers and Offerings, beſeeching God (and his Bleſſed Mother) to make him worthy of that Dignity; and being confeſſed, he ſhall hold a Taper in his hand untill the reading of the Goſpel, at which time he ſhall deliver his Hood to one of the Eſquires, and the Taper to the other Eſquire, and a Penny muſt be laid on the Altar, on or near the Candleſtick; and when the prieſt comes to the Words *Verbum caro factum eſt*, he, while Kneeling, ſhall take the Taper and offer it to God, and the Penny to him who is to make him a Knight: Prayers done, he is conducted to his Chamber for ſome repoſe, untill the King's Pleaſure be known, then being dreſſed he is led into the Hall, being girt with a Girdle of white Leather without Buckles, a Coif upon his Head, a Mantle

Mantle of Silk over a Kirtle of Tartarin, tyed with a lace of white Silk, and a pair of white Gloves hanging at the end of the Lace ;(all which is the Chandlers Fees) then mounting on horſe back, the grave Knights conduct him up the Hall to the King (with his Sword, and his Spurs hanging at the pomil, carried before him) where the Marſhal and the Uſher meeting him, deſire him to allight,and the Marſhal ſhall take his Horſe for his Fee; being brought to the ſecond Table, with his Sword and Spurs held upright before him, the King asks for the Sword and Spurs, which being ſhewed by the Chamberlain, the King takes the right Spur and gives it to the moſt Noble Perſon there, and wills him to put it on the Perſon's heel, and the Knight himſelf puts on the other, then the King taking the Sword, girds it about him, and puting his Arms about his Neck; ſaith, *Be thou a good Knight, and kiſſeth him.*

The Knight thus made, is conducted back to the Chapel, where kneeling, with his right hand laid upon the high Altar, he promiſeth to defend the rights of the Holy Church untill his Death, and ungirding his Sword he offereth it to God: At his going out the King's Maſter-Cook ſtands ready with his Carving knife in his hand ; Saying, *I the King's Maſter-Cook am come to receive thy*

*thy Spurs for my Fees; and if you do any thing contrary to the Honour of Knight-hood, (which God forbid) I shall hack your Spurs from your heels.* Then the Knight is conducted into the Hall, where he sits at Table with the Knights that are there, and rising again, he retires into his Chamber, where his Robes are taken off, and he is cloathed in a Blew Robe, having a Lace of white Silk upon his left Shouldier, which ought to be worn upon all his Garments, untill he hath gained some Renown in feats of Arms; or else some Princess or great Lady cut it from his Shoulder. After dinner he is conducted by the Knights into the King's Presence, to return him thanks for these Honours; and taking his leave, with craving Pardon for any miscarriage, he is dismist by the Title of Knight of the *Bath*.

## CHAP. XV.

### *Of Knights Bachelours.*

THE Title of Knight is a Word taken from *Horsman-ship*, as their several Names in divers Languages signifie, the *Italians* and *Spaniards* call them *Cevalieri*, the *French Chevaliers*, the *Britains* Margagh, the

the *Germans*, *Rutters*, and our Ancient *Saxons Cinht*, whence some observe that *Cinht* signifies a Servant, and *Rutter* a Rider; and so it signifies one that serves on Horseback, to distinguish them from *Cinht*, or *Knecht*, which is the common Name of Servants; but the *Romans* called them *Miles*, or Soldiers: They are as ancient as History, and have the Title of Sir attributed to them. No man can be born a Knight, but it is an Honour conferred on them by the Prince, either to encourage them to his Service, or as a reward for Service done, chiefly for his Valour in Battel; and he keeps his Title in all Countries where-ever he cometh, contrary to all other Degrees of Honour.

In Ancient time the manner of making or dubbing of a Knight was with great Honour, as in King *Arthur*'s time we find it thus: The King commanded a large Stage to be erected in, or near some Cathedral Church, and thereon was set a Chair of Silver, covered with Green Silk, in which the Person to be Knighted was placed; then he was demanded whether he was of a healthy Body, and able to undergo the Travel required in a Soldier, also whether he were a man of honest Conversation, and what credible Witnesses he can produce to affirm the same: Then the Bishop or other Chief Prelate took the Bible, and holding it open before the Knight,

in-

in Presence of the King, and all others, spake these words:

Sir, *You that desire to receive the Order of Knight-hood, shall swear before God, and on this Holy Book, that you shall not fight against this Mighty and Excellent Prince, that now bestoweth the Order of Knight-hood upon you, unless you shall be commanded so to doe in the Service of your own King, for in that Case having first yielded up the Collar, Device, and other Ensigns of Honour now received, it shall be lawfull for you to serve against him without Reproach or Offence to all other Companions in Arms; but otherwise doing, you shall incur Infamy, and being taken in War, shall be subject to the pains of Death. You shall also swear, with all your Force and Power to maintain and defend all Ladies, Gentlewomen, Orphans, and distressed Women. And you shall shun no adventure of your Person in any War wherein you shall happen to be.* This Oath being taken, two of the chief Lords led him to the King, who drew forth his Sword, and laid it upon his Head, saying, *God and St.* George (or any other Saint whom he pleaseth, but commonly St. *George,*) *make thee a good Knight:* Then came Seven Noble Ladies in white, and girded on his Sword, and four Honourable Knights put on his Spurs: Then the Queen (if there) took him by the right Arm, and a Duchess or greatest Lady by the left, who led him to

a

a ſeat, having three Aſcents, and there ſeated him; the King ſiting on his Right hand, and the Queen on his Left, the Lords and Ladies ſiting on the three Steps under the King and Queen; where being entertain'd with a Noble Banquet, the Ceremony's ended.

## *Of Degrading of Knights.*

Examples of this is rarely found, it being uſed only for great and notable Offences againſt Loyalty and Honour, and then he was Armed Cap-a-Pee, and placed on a high Scaffold in the Church, where the Prieſt ſung ſome Funeral Pſalms, as though he had been dead; then they take off his Helmet, and ſo by degrees the reſt of his Armour: Then the Heralds proclaim him a diſloyal Miſcreant, and throw him down with a Rope tyed about him over the Stage: Other ways there hath been, as the reverſing their Arms, ſeizing their Equipage, cutting the Spurs from their Heels; and breaking their Sword over their Heads, but of late they had Marſhal Law executed upon them.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XVI.

### *Of the Knights of the Round Table.*

THis Order was founded by King *Arthur*, *Anno* 516. who after many Glorious Actions abroad, did at his return conſtitute this Order of Knight-hood, being (as ſome ſay) twenty four in number, (ſome ſay more,) amongſt whom he himſelf was chief; and for avoiding controverſie about taking of place he cauſed a round Table to be made, from whence they took their Name, which is (ſaid to be) the ſame that now hangs up in *Windſor*; none were admitted but ſuch as made ſufficient Proof of their Proweſs, and were renowned for their Virtue and Valour.

Their Articles were, to be allways well Armed for all occaſions, and ready to aſſail Tyrants and Oppreſſors, to defend Widows, Maidens, and Children, and to relieve thoſe in neceſſity, to maintain the Chriſtian Faith, to aid the Holy Church, and to protect Pilgrims, to advance Honour, ſuppreſs Vice, to bury Soldiers that want Sepulchres, to ranſome Captives, deliver Priſoners, and to help towards the cure of wounded Soldiers, hurt in the Service of their King and Country,

Country, to record all noble Atchievements, that it might remain for ever to the Honour of their Order; if complaint was made to the King by any Lady, Gentlewoman, or other Perſon oppreſſed or wronged, one or more of theſe Knights were without delay to redreſs the ſame, were it at home or in Foreign Lands; if any Foreign Knight came to Court with deſire to ſhew his Proweſs, one of theſe Knights ought to be ready in Arms to anſwer him, and alſo that every one of them ſhould be ready to inſtruct young Lords and Gentlemen in the Exerciſes of Arms: They had no Robe that is mentioned, nor any Officer but a Regiſter.

*Knights of St.* Andrew, *or of the Thiſtle in* Scotland.

*Achaius* (by ſome *Hungus*) King of the *Picts*, the night before his Battel with *Athelſtone*, King of *England*, ſaw in the Skie a bright Croſs, like that whereon St. *Andrew* ſuffered Martyrdom; and the day proving ſucceſsfull to him, the *Picts* and *Scots* ever ſince have bore the ſaid Croſs in all their Banners and Enſigns; from hence it's thought this Order took it's beginning, *Anno* 810. the principal Enſign of this Order, is a golden Collar compoſed of Thiſtles, intermixed with Annulets of Gold, to which hangeth the Figure of

of St. *Andrew*, with his Croſs, and this Motto, *Nemo me impunè lacesſit*; but for their common Enſign, they wear a Purple Ribbon, to which hangeth a golden Thiſtle, crowned with an Imperial Crown, within a Circle of Gold, with the aboveſaid Motto. The grand Day of meeting is on St. *Andrew*'s day, and in St. *Andrew*'s Church, their number 13. in alluſion to Chriſt and his twelve Apoſtles, they are to be richly apparalled, and in their Parliament Robes, having St. *Andrew*'s Croſs within a blew Roundel, embroidered on the left Shoulder; and in the centre of the Croſs, a Crown compoſed of *Flower-de-luces* of Gold.

This Order, after it had continued above 700 Years, was wholly laid aſide, after the Reformation which happened in the Reign of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, and not reſtord again untill King *James* the 2d. did by a Patent dated at *Windſor*, *May* the 29. 1687. reſtore this Order again, appointing his Chapel Royal in his Palace at *Holy-Rood*-houſe, to be the Chapel of the Order, inſtead of St. *Andrew*'s Church, which was ruined in the ſaid Reformation. They are appointed to be of the moſt Noble Men in *Scotland*, His Late Majeſty being Sovereign, who appointed them a Secretary.

*Knights*

*Knights of the holy Sepulchre in* Jeruſalem.

This is held the moſt ancient of all thoſe Orders that took their beginning in the Holy Land, beginning about *Anno* 1099. ſome ſay *Philip* King of *France* inſtituted it; but the better ſay it was *Baldwin*, the firſt King of *Jeruſalem*, who made his regular Canons Knights of this Order: Their Duty was to guard the Holy Sepulchre, to releive and protect *Pilgrims*, to fight againſt *Infidels*, to hear Maſs every Day; their Enſign was two red Croſſes united in one. When the Chriſtians were expelled the Holy Land theſe Knights ſettled themſelves at *Perugia* in *Italy*, but by the *Bull* of Pope *Innocent* 8th *anno* 1484. they and all their goods were annexed to the Knights Hoſpitallers at *Rhodes*.

*Knights Hoſpitallers.*

They were inſtituted *Anno* 1099. by one *Gerrard* of *Tholouſe*, and had large Privileges granted them by *Baldwin* the the 1ſt. who created them Knights, and obliged them to uſe their Arms againſt the *Infidels*, but the *Saladine* having won *Jeruſalem*, they retired into *Acres* which being alſo taken, they ſeized upon the Iſle of *Rhodes*, where they

they continued untill *Solyman* forced them thence, *anno* 1522. after which they betook themselves to the Isle of *Maltha*, where they still continue. Their Habit is black, with a white Cross near the left Shoulder; they vow Obedience, Poverty, and Chastity; since they have been endued with many Dignities, and are devided into three classes, *viz.* Knights, Ecclesiasticks, and Servants: The Great Master hath his Title, the Illustrous Prince of *Maltha*, and *Goza*, both which with *Tripolis*, was given them by the Emperour *Charles* the Fifth, *anno* 1530.

*Knights Templers.*

They began about *anno* 1118. after which the King of *Jerusalem* gave them a Palace, adjoyning to *Solomon*'s Temple, from whence they took their Name. They wear a white Garment with a red Cross, and vow Obedience, Poverty, and Chastity: They were to fight against the *Infidels*, but at length they grew very Rich, and then exceeding Proud, and fell from the Obedience of the Patriarch of *Jerusalem* to the Pope; but they encreasing in Riches and Pride, were by him, or with his consent, turned out all their Possessions, their Riches seized upon, and themselves imprisoned, and some executed, but some think it was more for love of their

Lands,

Lands, than any Crime they had committed, having, as Dr. *Heylen* observes, sixteen thousand Lordships in *Europe*. The *Temple* in *London* was theirs, where many of them lie buried, and those that have been in the holy Wars, or fought in the Holy Land, lie with their Feet a cross.

## *Knights of St.* Lazarus *in* Jerusalem.

They were first only a Brother-hood of religious Monks, and became an Order of Knight-hood in St. *Bassil*'s time: They were to take care of persons infected with the Leprosie, and had a famous Hospital in *Jerusalem*, called St. *Lazarus*: After a while the *Saracens*, by their Incursions, had almost extinguished them; but when the latter Princes joyned together in the holy War, these religious Men did great Service, and found such esteem of *Baldwin* the 2d. that they gained great Honour under their great Master; and about *Anno* 1150. they first made their Vows of Obedience, Poverty, and Chastity, before the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, and submitted to the Order of St. *Benedict*. They wear a green Cross, and are to prove themselves born in Wedlock, of Christian Parents, to be Gentlemen by Father and Mother, and of an unblamable Life.

*Knights*

### *Knights of St.* Bass, *or St.* Bassil.

These were founded under the Rule of St. *Bassil*, and were also called Knights of St. *Mary*: Their garment was Sky-colour'd, and a golden Cross on their Breast, in the midst whereof was the Picture of St. *Bassil*. They were all Servants to the King of *America*.

### *Knights of St.* Katharine *at Mount* Sinai.

They were Instituted about 1063. and were to defend the Sepulchre of St. *Katharine*, and to secure the passages for the Travelers who came thither for Devotion. They follow the Rule of St. *Bassil* the Great, and wore a white Garment; some Remains of this Order are still in being, though almost ruined by the *Turks*.

### *Knights of the Martyrs of* Palestine.

These followed the Rule of St. *Bassil*, and on their Garments wore a red Cross, in the midst whereof were the Pictures of St. *Cosmas* and *Damian*, their Patrons: They exercise all Acts of Charity to sick folks that were Strangers, they redeemed Captives taken by the *Saracens*, buried the Dead, *&c.*

*Knights*

## *Knights of the Oak, in* Navarr.

The *Moors* having almoſt over-run *Navarr*, *Don Gratio Ximenes*, leaving his religious Life, took upon him to conduct *Navarr* Army, *anno* 722. and as he was Marching out againſt the *Moors*, there appeared to him on the top of an *Oak*, the form of a Croſs, which was adored by an innumerable company of Angels in this Battail; he obtained ſo ſignal a Victory that the People elected him King, and ſoon after he inſtituted this Order of Knight-hood, inveſting therewith the Nobles of this Kingdom who were obliged to defend the Chriſtian Faith, and to own Obedience to the King. Their habit was a white Garment, and thereon a plain red Croſs, ſet on the top of an *Oak* in its Verdure.

## *Knights of the Lilly of* Navarr.

*Gracius* the 6th King of *Navarr*, lying very ſick of a languiſhing Diſeaſe, ſent to divers places to have Prayer made for his recovery; and in the mean time there was found in the City of *Naiera*, (where he uſually kept his Court,) the Image of our Lady iſſuing out of a Lilly, with her Son in her Armes, (ſaith the Legend,) and ſoon after

ter the King recovered, and in Honour thereof *Anno* 1048. he erected this Order, consisting of 38 Knights, himself and Successors being Sovereign: They wear ordinarily a Lilly embroidered in Silver on their Breasts; and on feastival Days a double Chain of Gold, interlaced with the Gothish Letter *M*, having an enamelled Lilly in an oval Medal. Their Habit is white.

### *Knights of the Band in* Spain

Were erected by *Alphonso* King of *Spain*, *Anno* 1366. who, for his Security against his many Enemies, instituted this Order: They wear a broad red Ribbon cross their left Shoulders, from whence they take their Name.

### *Knights of the Dove in* Castile

Were instituted by *John* the First, King of *Castile*, *Anno* 1379. Their Collar was composed of Pieces, representing the Sun in his Glory, to which hung a golden Dove, enamelled white, and encircled with Rays.

### *Knights of the Fish Scale in* Castile.

*John* the 2d. King of *Castile*, erected this Order to assist him against the *Moors*, *Anno* 1420. their Ensign was a Cross composed

of Fiſh Scales, from whence they took their Name: They were obliged to fight againſt the *Moors*, to accompany the King in his Wars, and to dye in the defence of Chriſtianity.

### *Knights of the Lilly in* Aragon.

Theſe were erected by *Ferdinand* King of *Aragon*, *Anno* 1403. and dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin: Their Collar was compoſed of Bough-pots, filled with white Lillies, interlaced with *Griffons*.

### *Knights of* Mountjoy.

They were inſtituted in the Holy-Land, to fight againſt the *Moors* and *Saracens*, and lay in Garriſon in a Caſtle on a Mountain near *Jeruſalem*: They wore a ſhort red Mantle, and on their Breaſt a white Star, with five Rays; they obſerved the Rules of St. *Benedict*; but when the Holy Land was loſt they retired into *Spain*, where, after ſome time, they falling to decay, were incorporated into the Order of the *Calatrava*.

### *Knights of* Acon, *or* Acreſs.

They lived in the City of *Acon*, and releived and defended the *Pilgrims* that went

to

to the Holy Land: They wore a black Garment, whereon was a white Croſs Pattee; they followed the Rule of St. *Auguſtine*, and after the loſs of *Paleſtine*, they retired into *Spain*, where, in proceſs of time, they were incorporated into the Knights Hoſpitallers.

### *Knights of St.* James *in* Galicia.

This Order is of the greateſt eſteem in *Spain*; they were inſtituted to drive the *Arabians* out of *Caſtile*; their Number was 13. and a Governour, and had for their Enſign a red Croſs in form of a Sword, with an Eſcallop Shell on it: They have now a great Maſter, and have power to remove any, and chooſe another. They meet on *All-Saints* day, and have great Revenues.

### *Knights of Saint Saviours in* Aragon.

They were inſtituted *Anno* 1118. by *Don Alphonſo*, to endeavour the foreing the *Moors* out of *Aragon*, and were compoſed of Spaniſh and French Nobility: They wore a white Mantle, and on the Breaſt a red Croſs; but when the *Moors* were expelled, their Revenues were joyned to the Crown.

### *Knights of St.* Julian, *or of* Alcantara.

They were inſtituted *Anno* 1176. in *Alcantara* in *Caſtiglia*, on the River *Tago*, where they had a ſtately Church, and great Revenues: Their Habit was black, and on their Breaſt a green Croſs. Their firſt great Maſter was *Ferdinand* the Second, King of *Leon* and *Galicia*.

### *Knights of* Callatrava *in* Caſtile.

This Order is ancient, being inſtituted by *Sanchio* the 3d. King of *Toledo*, about 1158. and took its Name from their Place: They wore a black Garment and a red Croſs on their Breaſts.

### *Knights of* Truxillo, *or* Trugillo.

They took their Name from their Seat, which was *Trugillo* in *Spain*, and were inſtituted before the Year 1227. but the true time of their Inſtitution, or Habit, is not certainly known.

### *Knights of our Lady and St.* George.

They aroſe upon the diſſolution of the Knights Templers and were inſtituted by *James* the 2d. King of *Aragon* and *Valencia*, *Anno* 1317. for defending his Kingdom againſt

againſt the *Moors*: They wore a black Habit, with a plain red Croſs, vowed Conjugal Chaſtity, and followed the Rule of thoſe of *Callatrava*, to whom they were ſubject.

*Knights of St.* Mary de Merced *in* Aragon.

They were inſtituted by *James* the Firſt, King of *Aragon*, *Anno* 1218. and had their Name from the Benefit that the Chriſtians might expect from them. Their annual day was Saint *Lawrence*; their Habit a Coat and Scapular of ordinary white Cloath, garniſhed with Ribbons and Cordons, wherewith it was faſtened to their Necks; and on the upper part a Cap, or Hood, which covered half their Heads: They profeſſed Conjugal Chaſtity, and Obedience to Superiours.

*Knights of the Roſary in* Toledo.

They were inſtituted by *Roderick*, Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, to reſiſt the *Moors* in defence of the Catholick Religion: They are continually to ſay the Roſary of the Bleſſed Lady, and were of the Dominican Order; their Enſign was the Figure of our Lady of the Roſary upon a Croſs, quarterly, Argent, and Sable.

*Knights of the Golden-Fleece.*

They were inſtituted by *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, and Earl of *Flanders*, *Anno* 1429. Their firſt Number was 24. but were increaſed afterwards by *Charles* the 5th. St. *Andrew* is their Patron: Their Habit is a Caſſock of Crimſon Velvet, over it a Mantle of the ſame, lined with white, which openeth on the right Side, and is turned up over the left Shoulder, embroidered round with a Border, Flames, Fucels, and Fleeces, with a Hood of Crimſon Velvet: The Collar which they always are to wear is of Gold, wrought with Flames, Fucels, and golden Fleeces: The lawfull Duke of *Burgundy* is Great Maſter, or Sovereign of the Order, who hath abſolute Power to beſtow it on whom he pleaſes; but whoſoever entereth into this Order muſt renounce all other Orders of Knight-hood, except the Emperour, and thoſe Kings, Princes, and Dukes, who are Sovereings of their own Orders. They have a Chancellour, a Treaſurer, a Regiſter, and a King at Arms, called *Toizon D'Or*. Their meeting day is the ſecond of *May*.

*Knights D'Avis.*

Theſe were inſtituted by *Don Alphonſo Henriquez* the Firſt, King of *Portugal*, and were

were at first called Knights of St. *Mary Evora*, and not long after Knights of *D' Avis*, from a Castle of that Name: Their Badge is a Green Cross Flory, and they follow the Rule of St. *Benedict*: None are admitted into this Order but such as are Gentlemen by Father and Mother two Descents.

### *Knights of St.* Michael's *Wing.*

The same *Don Alphonso Henriquez*, having obtained a great Victory against the *Moors*, he in honour of St. *Michael*, his tuteler Saint, (who appeared on his right side fighting against the Moors,) instituted this Order of Knight-hood, *Anno* 1171. Their Badge was a red Sword crossed with a *Flower-de-luce*, and this Motto, *Quis ut Deus*? They were of the Cistertian Order, and were to defend the Country against the Incursions of the *Moors*.

### *Knights of St.* James

Were instituted by *Don Denys* the Sixth, King of *Portugal*, 1310. by whose help he cleared his Country of the *Moors*: They profess Conjugal Chastity, Hospitality, and Obedience: Their Ensign is a red Sword; their Habit white, and none are admitted but Gentlemen of Bloud.

### *Knights of Christ*

Were instituted in *Portugal*, under *Don Denys* the Sixth above, by Pope *John* the 22d. who gave them the Possessions of the Knights Templers in *Portugal*: They follow the Cistertian Order, and wear a black Habit, with a Cross Pattee, Gules, (upon the Breast,) charged with another Argent.

### *The Knights of Jesus Christ in* France.

They were instituted by *Charles* King of *France*, and *Richard* the Second, King of *England*, for recovery of the Holy Land: They had divers Officers, and profest Obedience, Conjugal Chastity, and Poverty: Their habit was a sad coloured Coat of Cloath, reaching to the Calf of their Leg, girt about them with a Girdle of Silk, or Leather, two Fingers broad, a red Cap, and over all a white woolen Coat, with a red Cross of woolen Cloath, about two Fingers broad, upon the Breast, from top to bottom, and came round their Waste: Their number were a thousand, each Knight had an Esquire Armed at all points, and three Varlets, one to carry his Helmet and Launce, another his Coat of Mail, and the third to lead his Sumpter.

*Knights*

*Knights of the* Virgin Mary *of Mount* Carmell.

They were instituted by *Henry* the Fourth of *France*, and confirmed by Pope *Paul* the Fifth 1608. They are to be the choice Gentlemen of *France*, and are to attend the King in War to fight against the Enemies of the Roman Church, and vow Obedience and Chastity; they consist of a hundred Knights, and hold their Feast anually on the 16th of *July*: Their Badge is a Cross of eight points, of a tawney collour, with a white Border sewed on the left side of their Cloaks, and the Figure of the V. *Mary* of Mount *Carmell*, encircled with Rays of Gold, placed in the midst, and embroidered: They wear the like Cross of Gold, enamelled, hanging about their Necks in a tawney Ribbon.

*The Knights of St.* Michael.

They were erected by *Lewis* the Eleventh of *France*, *An.* 1469 in memory of an Apparition of St. *Michael* upon the Bridge of *Orleance*, when that City was besieged by the English: Their Habit is Doublet, Hose, Shooes, Scabard, Cap, Band, and Feather, all white; the Surcoat with Slieves is Cloath of Silver; over all a Mantle of the same, tyed up-

on the right Shoulder, and turned up over the left, bordered about with an Embroidery of Cockles and Knots; over all the Collar of St. *Michael*, which is very rich, unto which hangeth the Picture of St. *Michael*: Their number at first were but thirty six, now much encreased; they meet on *Michaelmas* day; the King is Sovereign, and they have a Treasurer, a Chancellour, a Register, and a Herald, named *Monsan Michael*.

*Knights of the* Holy Ghost

Were instituted by *Henry* the Third of *France*, 1578. in honour of *Whitsunday*, on which day he was elected King of *Poland*: There number is an hundred, (besides the King who is Sovereign,) in which number are four Cardinals, five Prelates, a Chancellour, a Provost, a Master of the Ceremonies, a great Treasurer, and a Scribe: Their Feast day is the first of *January*: Their Robe is black Velvet, embroidered with Flower de-Luces of Gold and Silver, with knots of Gold between sundry Rings, or Cyphers of Silver, and Flames of Gold, in Imitation of the cloven Tongues; a Mantle of green Cloath of Silver, embroidered as the other, tyed on the right, and turned up on the left, both lined with Orange coloured Satten; their

Hoſe, Doublet, and Feather were white, but their Bonnets black; over all a Collar of the Order, being the ſame with the Embroidery work, at which hangeth a Croſs, with the Figure of a Dove in the centre thereof.

### *Knights of the Gennet.*

Some eſteem this the moſt ancient Order in *France*, and inſtituted by *Charles Martiall*, High Steward of *France*, *Anno* 726. They were ſixteen in number, and had a Collar of Gold made of a Triple Chain, interwoven with enamelled red Roſes, and at the end whereof hung a Gennet of Gold, black and red, on a bank of Flowers all enamelled, *&c.*

### *Knights of the Crown Royal*

Were erected by *Charles* the Great, Son to King *Pepin*, *Anno* 802. for honouring of thoſe amongſt the *Frezons* who had been valiant in the Army againſt the ancient *Saxons* and *Lombards*: Their Enſign was an Imperial Crown, which theſe Knights wore upon their Breaſt: They were inveſted with a military Belt, and a box on the Ear.

*Knights*

### *Knights of the Lady of the Star.*

Inſtituted by King *Robert* of *France*, *Anno* 1022. in Honour of the Virgin *Mary*: They wore a Mantle of white Damask, lined with light Carnatian Satten, and Surcoats of the ſame; on their left ſide they wore an embroidered Star of Gold: Their Collar was much like that of the Gennet, at which did hang a Figure of a Star; but many Perſons of no merit being admitted into this Order, it was diſcontinued under *Charles* the Seventh of *France*.

### *Knights of the Thiſtle of* Bourbonne.

Were erected by *Lewis* the Second, Duke of *Bourbone*, on New-years day, 1370. Their number was twenty ſix, of which himſelf and Succeſſours are Sovereign: Their Habit was a Mantle of Sky-coloured Damask, lined with red Satten, and broad Welts of Gold embroidered on the Collar; the Bonnet was of green Velvet, with a Taſſel of Gold, and crimſon Silk, hanging at the Band; the great Collar was of Gold enamelled with green, to hang in an oval; the Picture of the bleſſed Virgin, their Patroneſs, with the Head of a Thiſtle, enamelled green and white; they daily wear a Girdle, or Belt of watchet Velvet

vet, embroidered with Gold, in the midſt of which was wrought the word *Eſperance*.

### *Knights of the Porcupine*,

Inſtituted by *Lewis* Duke of *Orleance*, *An.* 1393. They were twenty four, beſides the Founder: Their habits were Surcoats of violet Velvet, over which were Mantles of watchet Velvet, lined with Carnatian Satten; ther Collar was formed of golden Chains, whereto hung a Porcupine of Gold, upon a hillock of Graſs and Flowers.

### *Knights of the Creſſants of* Anjou.

Erected by *Rene* Duke of *Anjou*, King of *Jeruſalem* and *Sicily*, *Anno* 1464. Their Patron was St. *Maurice*, the King and his Succeſſours were Sovereigns: Their Mantle was Crimſon Velvet, on the right ſide whereof was a golden Creſſant, whereon was writ *L'oz*, enamelled; and to this Creſſant was faſt'ned as many ſmall pieces of Gold in forms of Columes, and enamelled red, as the wearer had been preſent in Battels and Sieges.

### *Knights of the Ermin in* Bretaigne.

They were inſtituted by *Francis* the Firſt, Duke of *Bretaigne*, conſiſting of twenty five,

of

of which himself was Sovereign: Their Habit was a Mantle of white Damask, lined with Carnatian, and a Surcoat of the same; the great Collar was of Gold, composed of Ears of Corn, Saltier wise, at the end whereof hung the *Mus Ponticus*, or Ermin, passing over a Turf of Grass, at the edge whereof was this Motto, *A Marie.*

*Knights of St.* Mary *the Glorious of* Italy

Were instituted by Pope *Urban*, *An.* 1233. out of certain rich Gentlemen of *Modena*, and *Bolegna*, who were fearfull of Troubles, *&c.* Their Habit was a white Cassock and a Russet Mantle, and for their Badge they had a Purple Cross Pattee on their Breast: They lived with their Wives, and were obliged to fight against Infidels, and to protect Widows and Orphans.

*Knights of the Holy Ghost at* Rome

Were founded by *Innocent* the Third, about 1198. They were obliged to bring certificates of their Gentility: They profess Obedience, Chastity, and Poverty; they have a Master, and follow the Rule of St. *Augustin*: Their Habit is a black Mantle, on the left side, whereof (as also on their Breast) they wear a Patriarchal Cross, with twelve Points, their Revenue is 24000 Duckets daily, with which they doe great Acts of Charity. *The*

## *The Angelick Knights of St.* George,

Said to be first instituted by *Constantine* the Great: Their Ensign was a Collar of Gold, to which was fastened a Cross of the same, and thereunto the Figure of St. *George*: They were in Number 50 of the Noblest Persons in his Empire, to whom he gave the Standard *Labarum*, or Imperial, and a Collar of Gold: They were confirmed by Pope *Leo* the First, *Anno* 456. who assigned them the Rule of St. *Bassil*; they now live in great splendour near *Venice*, owe no Subjection but to the Pope, with whom they sit at Table, and have many great Privileges: Their Patron is St. *George*, and their Protectress is the blessed Virgin: Their Habit is a white Garment, and on the left side a red Cross flory, made of Velvet, in the midst of which is the *Labarum* embroidered in the form of the Letter X. with the Greek Letter *Alpha* upon one Arm of the Cross, and the *Omega* on the other.

## *Knights of St.* Peter *at* Rome.

They were instituted *Anno* 1520. by Pope *Leo* the tenth, their number was 400. who were assigned to wear in an oval of Gold the Figure of St. *Paul*.

*Knights*

### *Knights of St.* George *at* Rome

Were erected by Pope *Alexander* the Sixth, *Anno* 1498. their Enſign was a Croſs of Gold, entowered with a Circle of the ſame, in form of a Crown.

### *Knights called* Pius *at* Rome,

Inſtituted by Pope *Pius* the Fourth, 1560. Their number at firſt was 375. but afterwards increaſed to above 530. Their Enſign is the Effigies of St. *Ambroſe*, which they wear about their Necks, hanging on a Chain of Gold.

### *Knights of* Loretto *at* Rome

Were inſtituted by *Sixtus Quintus*, *Anno* 1687. whoſe Enſign was the Figure of our Lady of *Loretto* hanging on a Gold Chain.

### *Knights of the Glorious Virgin* Mary *at* Rome.

Took their beginning from three Brethren of *Spella* in *Italy*, ſirnamed *Petrignanoes*, *Anno* 1618. and confirmed by Pope *Paul* the Fifth, who gave them great Endowments, making himſelf and Succeſſours their great Maſter, appointing them the Rule of St. *Francis*,

*cis D' Aſſiſe*: Their Habit is a white Mantle, on the left ſide a Croſs of blew Satten embroidered with Silver, and bordered with Gold, having in the midſt a circle, wherein is this Motto, *In Hoc Signo Vincam*, and within it the Letters *S. M.* (*for Sancta Maria*:) From the Circle iſſueth forth twelve Rays, the ends of the Croſs are like a Flower-de-luce, on each a Star, which may ſignifie the four Evangeliſts, as the 12 Rays do the 12 Apoſtles.

### *Knights of Jeſus, now at* Rome,

Were inſtitued *An.* 1320. by Pope *John* the 22d. at *Avignon* in *France*, and much enlarged by *Paul* the Fifth. Their badge is a plain red Croſs within a Croſs Pattee, Gold, which hangs in a golden Chain.

### *Knights* De-la-Calza *in* Venice

Were inſtituted about 1400. in honour of the Inauguration of Duke *Michele Stelo*, conſiſting of Noblemen and Gentlemen: Their Habit, which they wore on ſolemn days, was a Crimſon Senatour's Veſt, and their Enſign was a Sun on a Shield, which they alſo uſed as their Seal.

*Knights*

## *Knights of St.* Mark *in* Venice.

They are ancient, being instituted about 828. and are created after the manner of our Knights Bachelours, being dubbed with a Sword, and their Title a bare mark of Honour, conferred upon Persons who have merited well of this Common-weal by the Duke, and also by the Senate, for their great worth: They wear for a Badge of Honour a Gold Chain over their Shoulders, on which depends a Medal with the Arms of *Venice*, which is the Emblem of St. *Mark*, *viz.* a Lion with Wings expanded, holding in his right Paw a drawn Sword, and in his left an open Book, with this Motto: *Pax tibi Marce, Evangelista meus.*

## *Knights of St.* Geo. *at* Genoa.

This Order was instituted by *Frederick* the IIIth Emperour, and dedicated to St. *George*. Their Ensign is a plain red Cross, fastened to a Gold Chain, which they wore about their Necks.

*Knights*

*Knights of the Order of the Precious Bloud of our Saviour Jesus Christ at* Mantua.

This Order was instituted about 1608. by *Gonzago* IV. Duke of *Mantua*, for the greater Glory of his eldest Son's Nuptials: They consist of 20 Knights, of which the Duke was Sovereign, or great Master; Their Collar is composed of Ovals of Gold, some the length one way, some another, in one of which were these words, *Domine Probâsti*, and on the other Flames of Fire, about a Crusible, full of Ingots of Gold; at this Collar hung another Oval of Gold, whereon were two Angels standing, one on each side, holding a Chalice crowned, and on the Table of it was enamelled, three drops of Bloud, and about it this Inscription, *Nihil isto triste Recepto.*

*The Knights of St.* Stephen *at* Florence

Were instituted by *Cosmo* Duke of *Florence*, *Anno* 1561. Their Orders are like those of *Malta*; the Duke and his Successors are great Masters: Their Habit is a long Mantle of white Camlet, and on the left Breast a Cross of Crimson Satten, bordered with Gold, which is their Ensign; and on festival days they wear a Ribbon about their Necks.

*Knights*

### *Knights of the Knot in* Naples.

Inſtituted by *Lewis* Prince of *Tarentum*, about *Anno* 1351. They were compoſed of 70 of the Nobleſt Lords in *Naples*, together with ſome Strangers: Their Habit was white and their Enſign a true Love's Knot, intermixed with Gold.

### *Knights of the* Argonaute *of* Naples.

Theſe were inſtituted *Anno* 1382. by *Charles* the III. King of *Naples*, for the advancement of Navigation, (after ſome,) are to preſerve Amity amongſt the Nobles, (after others,) who were the perſons inveſted with this Honour: Their Habit was a white Garment, and their Enſign was a Ship toſſed in a ſtorm, with this Motto, *Non credo Tempori*.

### *Knights of the Ermine in* Naples.

Were inſtitued by *Ferdinand* the Firſt, their King, upon the diſcovery of a Plot againſt his his Life, by his Brother-in-Law the Duke of *Seſſa*; wherein the King ſhewed himſelf ſo mercifull, that he not only ſet his Brother-in-Law at Liberty, but made him a Knight of this Order, amongſt others the

the Nobles of this Realm: Their Collar was of Gold, intermixt with Spots of Dung, to which hung an Ermin with this Motto, *Malo mori quàm fœdari.*

### *Knights of the Annunciation in* Savoy.

This Order was inſtituted by *Amedeo* the 6th. Earl of *Savoy*, *Anno* 1362. in Memory of *Amedeo* the firſt Earl, who valorouſly defended the Iſle of *Rhodes* againſt the *Turks*, and won thoſe Arms which are now born by the Dukes of *Savoy*, *viz.* Gules, a Croſs Argent: They are a very Honourable Order, and have very large Endowments; they at firſt conſiſted of 15. of which the Founder was Sovereign, which Number was enlarged to a greater: Their Habit is a purple Mantle, ſeeded with Roſes, and Flames, in Embroidery of Gold and Silver, fringed with Gold, and lined with Cloath of Silver, and tiſſued blew, under which inſtead of a Surcoat is worn a white Satten Suit, embroidered with Silk, the Breeches are like Trouſes, and reach half way of the Thigh: Their Collar is of Gold, on which are engraven the letters F. E. R. T that is, *Fortitudo Ejus Rhodum Tenuit*: To this Collar hangeth a Tablet, wherein is the Figure of the Annunication, which is their daily Badg, and is worn about their Shoulders.

Note

Note that these five Orders, *viz.* the Gartar in *England*, the Golden Fleece in *Flanders*, St. *Michael* in *France*, the Holy Ghost in *France*, and this of the Annunciation in *Savoy*, are reputed most Honourable, and in Token of their Excellency, above all other Degrees of Knight hood, are adorned with great and rich Collars.

## *Knights of St.* Maurice.

*Amadis* the the 8th Duke of *Savoy*, with ten of his Court Knights, retired themselves into a Desart, and soon after, in *Anno* 1434. did he procure this Order to be instituted in Honour of St. *Maurice*, and were subjected to the Rule of St. *Augustine*: Their Habit was an Ash-colour, or gray Gown and Chaperon, the Slieves faced with red Camlet, a Vest of the same, girded with a golden Girdle; and on the Breast of the Mantle a Cross Pomattee, of white Cloath or Taffety. The Duke was Master of this Order, which he kept nine years, and then was chosen Pope; which he also kept nine years, and then resigning, returned unto his former Life.

## *The Knights of St.* Maurice, *and St.* Lazarus

Were erected by *Emanuel Phillibert*, Duke of *Savoy*, *Anno* 1572. and were confirmed by Pope *Gregory* the 13th. the Dukes are the grand Maſters: They are obliged to ſet out two Galleys for the papal Service againſt the *Turks*: Their Habit is a Gown of Crimſon Tabby, with a long Train, and wide Slieves; it is edged about with white Taffety, a Cordon, with a Taſſel of white and green fixed to the Collar: Their Enſign is a green Croſs of St. *Lazarus*, charged with a white Croſs of St. *Maurice*, tyed to a Gold Chain or Ribbon.

## *Of the Knights of the Bear in* Switzerland.

*Frederick* the 2d. Emperour, erected this Order *Anno* 1213. at the Abby of St. *Gall*, on the 16th of *October*, where the Abbat was made Patron of this Order. Thoſe that were to be inveſted, were girded with a military Belt, (the Sword being firſt conſecrated at the Altar,) and adorned with a Collar of the Order, and a Chain of Gold, which was given them by the Founder, to which Chain hung the Figure of a Bear in Gold, (on an Hillock,) enamelled with black, which Title is taken from St. *Urſus* of the

*Thebane*

*Thebane* Legion, who was Martyred before the *Temple* of the Sun at *Solevrre* in *Switzerland*.

*Knights of the Tutonick Order of* Prusia

Were first instituted by a wealthy Gentleman of *Germany*, who dwelt at *Jerusalem* after the Christians had taken it, where he kept great Hospitality; amongst those that frequented his House and Hospital, there were some that agreed to erect a Fraternity, and having chosen a great Master, about *Anno* 1190. they imitated the Knights Templers in their military Employments, and the Knights Hospitallers in their Works of Piety, and Charity, and were afterwards confirmed by Pope *Celestine* the 3d. They were very valiant, and subdued many of the Infidels; having their Conquest for their Reward. In *Anno* 1340. they began to build Castles, and Churches, their Riches being so great, that they might compare with divers Princes for Men and Money; but in 1525. *Albertus* being great Master, left them, and though they at last chose another great Master, yet they never rose to the height and esteem they were formerly in; but have now advanced their Order much, since the late War with the *Turk*, and their great Master, grows daily in greater esteem:

steem: Their Habit is a white Mantle, and on the Breast a black Cross, charged with a white one, Potence.

*Knights of Gereon in* Germany

Were instituted by *Frederick Barbossa*, Emperour, consisting only of *German* Gentlemen: Their Habit was a white Gown, and thereon a black Patriarchal Cross, set on a green Hill. They follow the Rule of St. *Augustin*.

*Knights of St.* George *in* Austria.

These were erected by *Frederick* the 3d. Emperour, *Anno* 1470. Their Habit is white, on which they wear their Ensign, namely, St. *George's Cross*. They profess conjugal Chastity, and Obedience to the Grand Master.

*Knights of St.* Michael, *the* Arch-Angel,

Were instituted *Anno* 1618. by *Charles Gonzaga* Duke of *Mantua*; and the Year following were received at *Vienna*, and in 1624. were confirmed by Pope *Urban* the 8th. Their Habit was a white Mantle, over which they wore a shorter of blew Silk; their Buskings were blew, their Cap of

black Silk, and a Croſs of Gold of eight Points, hung in a blew Ribbon about their Necks, on one ſide having the Picture of the *Virgin-Mary*, and the other that of St. *Michael*. On the left Side of the white Mantle was a Croſs, embroidered with blew Silk, and Gold; in the midſt of it was the Figure of the *Bleſſed-Virgin*, with her Son in her left Arm, and a Sceptre in her right, Crowned with 12 Stars, and ſurrounded with the Rays of the Sun, and a Creſſant under her Feet; all which was encircled with the Cord of St. *Francis*, and from each end of the Croſs iſſueth a Flame of Gold.

## *Knights of St.* Anthony *in* Haynault.

They were inſtituted by *Albert* of *Bavaria*, Earl of *Haynault*: Their Enſign was a Golden Collar, after the faſhion of an Hermit's Girdle; to which hung a Walking-ſtaff and a Bell.

## *Knights of the Tuſin Order in* Bohemia

Were inſtituted by the Arch Duke of *Auſtria*, for extirpating the *Hereticks* out of their Territories. Their Habit was red, and their Enſign a green Croſs.

*Knights*

## *Knights of St.* Hubert *in* Gulick.

This Order was inſtituted *Anno* 1473. by *Gerard*, Duke of *Gulick*, in Honour of St. *Hubert*, Biſhop of *Leige*; who dyed *Anno* 727. There is no certain account of their Habit, *&c.*

## *Knights of St.* James *in* Holland.

They were inſtituted in the Year 1290. by *Florentius* Earl of *Holland*, who inveſted 12 of his principal Nobles Knights of this Order. They had a Collar of Gold, or military Belt of Silver, and gilt, adorned with 6 Eſcallops, to which hung the Figure of St. *James* the Apoſtle.

## *The Knights of St.* Brice

Were erected by the famous Queen *Bridget* of *Sweeden*, *Anno* 1366. who endowed them with a great Revenue: They were confirmed by Pope *Urban* the 5th. who aſſigned them the Rule of St. *Auguſtine*; and for their Enſign a blew Croſs of eight points, and under it a Tongue of Fire.

*Knights of the Seraphim.*

These were instituted by *Magnus* the 4th. King of *Sweeden*, *Anno* 1334. Their Collar was composed of patriarchal Crosses of Gold, and of Seraphims enamelled red, at the end whereof hung the Figure of our *Saviour*, or of the *Virgin-Mary*.

*The Knights* Amaranta

Were erected *Anno* 1645. by *Christian* Queen of *Sweeden*, in Honour of a Lady of that Name, celebrated for Vertue; Their Ensign is a Jewel of Gold, composed of two great A, one reversed, enriched with Diamonds, within a wreath of Lawrel leaves, banded with white, whereon is this Motto, *Dolce nella memoria*, which they wear either hanging at a Gold Chain, or at a Crimson or blew Ribbon, which they please.

*Knights of the Elephant in* Denmark.

*Christian* the First, King of *Denmark*, being at *Rome*, Pope *Sixtus* the 4th invested him with this Order, and ordained him and his Successours chief: They are obliged to perform Acts of Piety and Charity: Their chief Ensign was the Figure of an Elephant

phant, on whose side within a Roundal was represented the Crown of Thorns with three bloudy Nails. This is worn on high Days; but usually they wear about their Necks a blew Ribbon, to which hangs an Elephant enamelled white, and set with five large Diamonds in the midst.

### *Knights of* Christ, *or of the Sword in* Livonia.

They were instituted by *Albert*, Bishop of *Livonia*, about 1200. they imitated the *Teutonicks*, to whom they were joyned *Anno* 1237. but in the Year 1561. *Gothard*, their great Master, surrendered all their Lands, Charters, and Rights, *&c.* unto *Sigismund* the 2d. King of *Poland*; for which the said King gave him a Dukedom, to him and his Heirs for ever.

### *Knights of the white Eagle in* Poland.

They were erected by *Ladislaus* the 5th. King of *Poland*, *Anno* 1325. Their Ensign was a white Eagle crowned.

### *Knights of the Dragon in* Hungary

Were instituted by *Sigismund* the Emperour, *Anno* 1418. on Festivals they wore a

a Scarlet Cloak, a Mantle of green Silk, with a double Chain of Gold, or a green Ribbon, to which hung a Dragon dead, with broken Wings, enamelled with variety of Colours, but the Enſign which they daily wore was a green Croſs flory.

### *Knights of the Sword in* Cyprus.

*Guy* of *Luſignan* having bought the Iſle of *Cyprus* of *Richard* the Firſt, King of *England*, for an hundred thouſand Crowns of Gold, *Anno* 1195. when he firſt poſſeſſed it he inſtituted this Order, conſiſting of 300 Barons: Their Collar was of round Cordons of white Silk, woven in Love-knots, and interlaced with the Letters S. and R. to which hung an Oval of Gold, wherein was enamelled a Sword, the Blade Silver, the Hilt Gold; and about the Oval was this Motto, *Securitas Regni.* The King himſelf was great Maſter of the Order.

### *Knights of St.* Anthony *in* Æthiopia

Were inſtituted by *Preſter John*, about the Year 370. and dedicated to St. *Anthony*, Patron of that Country: They followed the Rule of St. *Baſil*; and for their Habit they wear a black Garment: Their Enſign is a blew Croſs in form of a Letter T. They vow

to

to defend the Christian Religion, to yield Obedience to their Superiours; they observe conjugal Chastity, but do not marry without License from their Abbat. The eldest Son of a Noble Man cannot be admitted, but the second Son may; and if a Man of any Degree have three Sons, he is bound to enter one into this Order, except he be a Physician.

### *The Knights of the Burgundian Cross in* Tunis

Were erected by *Mulleasses*, King of *Tunis*, *Anno* 1535. Their Ensign was a Burgundian Cross, to which was added a Steel, striking sparks of Fire out of a Flint, with this Inscription, *Barbaria*. This Badg hung to a Collar of Gold.

### *Knights of the Broom-flower in* France

Were erected by *Lewis* the 9th. Their Collar was composed of Broom-flower Cods, mixed with Lozenges, enamelled with Flower-de-luces; at which hung a Cross formy-flory, with this Motto, *Exaltat Humiles*.

*Knights of the Ship in* France.

They were inſtituted by the aforeſaid *Lewis* the 9th. Their Collar was compoſed of double Eſcallops, and double Creſſants, interwoven with a Medal hanging to it of a Ship under Sail.

Many more Orders might be added, as of the Cock and Dog in *France*, the Order of the fair Lady in the green Field, the Order of the Sword and Military Belt in *Sweeden*, whoſe Collar was compoſed of Sword and Belt; many there are alſo in *India*, and in divers other places, which, becauſe of their uncertainty, are omitted.

## CHAP. XVII.

### *Of Eſquires.*

KNighthood is a Dignity, but Eſquire is a name of Worſhip, and in old time every Knight had two Eſquires to attend him, who bore his Armour, and kept allways cloſe to him: They held certain Lands of him in Eſcuage, as the Knight did of the King by Knight's Service; but now Eſquires are divided into five Ranks: The firſt, and principal,

principal, are the eldeſt Sons of Viſcounts and Lords: The Second, all other Noble-men's younger Sons, with the eldeſt Sons of Baronets, and Knights: The Third, are thoſe that are Select Eſquires of the King's Body: The Fourth, thoſe to whom the King giveth the Title to, (or createth Eſquires by putting a Silver Collar of S. S. about their Necks; and in former times they had a pair of Silver Spurs put to their Heels, thereby diſtinguiſhing them from Knights, who had the guilt Spur;) and to the firſt-born Sons of theſe only doth the Title deſcend; they are now the Eſquires that attend the Knights of the Bath: The fifth and laſt, be thoſe that have any Superiour publick Office in the Kingdom; as High Sheriff, Juſtice of the Peace, Collonels, Lieutenant Collonels, Majors, *&c.* or ſuch as ſerve the King in any worſhipfull Calling: But ſuch as are Eſquires, or Gentlemen by place only, when they loſe their Place, they alſo loſe their Title.

## CHAP. XVIII.

### *Of Gentlemen.*

THis Title is of ſuch account, (as is aforeſaid,) that it is a general Name, even from the Sovereign to the meaneſt Perſon who either bears Coat-Armour, or is imployed in ſome eminent Office in Church or State; and many there be, who having by Providence roſe from a mean condition, and obſcure original, to poſſeſs large Demeans, have vain-gloriouſly uſurped the Title of Gentleman to themſelves; and ſo imprudent (I might have ſaid impudent) have ſome been, that becauſe their Sir-name have bordered upon the Sir-names of ſome Perſon of worth, they have laid down their own paternal Names, and aſſumed the Names of thoſe Gentlemen ſo near to theirs, and born their Coat-Armour, and in time have pretended to be of the ſame Family.

Some derive the Name Gentleman as a Compound, partly from the French word *Gentile*, that is, one born of honeſt Parents, to which the Saxon Word *Man* is joyned, and ſo make it Gentleman, which may ſignifie a man well born, and under that Name

Name are all comprehended that are above Yeomen, Merchants, or Artificers, the Ancient *Saxons* called them *Edelmen*, or Noble Men. Which ſhews that Gentlemen take their beginning from ſomething that they have done (in War or Peace,) for which the King (who is the Fountain of Honour) doth think them worthy of ſuch Honour, which ſhall continue to their Poſterity: But ſometimes it ſo happeneth that many Perſons do claim the Title or Appellation of Gentleman, either from the Places they hold, or from ſome excellent Art or Science they profeſs; as thoſe that ſtudy the Laws of the Land, or profeſs themſelves Maſters in the liberal Sciences: And indeed, if he can live without Manual labour, and bear the Port and Charge of a Gentleman, he ſhall not only be called ſo by others, but think himſelf ſo indeed: And any ſuch that hath not a true Pretence to a Coat-Armour, may have one aſſigned them by the Appointment of the Heralds, whoſe Poſterity may enjoy the Title of *Gentile*. But to be more particular, we ſhall find this Title to be ranked under nine Heads or Degrees.

1. A Gentleman of Anceſtry, who is called a Gentleman of Bloud.

2. A Gentleman of Bloud, and not of Anceſtry; which is in the third Degree.

3. A

3. A Gentleman of Coat-Armour, and not of Bloud, which is he that firſt beareth the King's Device, given him by the Heralds: If he have Iſſue to the third deſcent, ſuch Iſſue is a Gentleman of Bloud, but none under.

4. A Gentleman of Armour not given him, as when the King giveth a Lordſhip to a Yeoman and his Heirs for ever: If the Family to whom the Lordſhip did belong be extinct, the Perſon ſo admitted may bear the Coat-Armour of the ſaid Lord, being Approved of by the Heralds; but if the Family be not extinct he cannot, only he ſhall be accounted a Gentleman, and may have a Coat appointed him by the Heralds.

5. If a Chriſtian Man, in the Service of God and his Prince, kills a Heathen Gentleman, he ſhall bear his Coat-Armour (except the ſaid Heathen be a Knight Banneret,) and uſe the ſame Atchievement without any difference, ſave only in the Word or Motto of the Infidel, and his Iſſue in the fifth Degree ſhall be a Gentleman of Bloud; but no Chriſtian Man can bear another Chriſtians Coat: Yet if an Engliſh Man in the Field, when the Banner royal is diſplayed, do put to flight, take Priſoner, or by Fire or Force ſlay any Gentleman enemy to his Prince, the Engliſh Man ſhall honour his

own Coat in the ſiniſter quarter with ded, ſaid Gentleman's Coat; but in matters re Combate the Victor may not challenge his Enemy's Coat, though the Vanquiſhed may loſe his: So by the Courteſie of *England*, if a Man marry a Gentlewoman, he may bear her Coat, but his Children may not, unleſs ſhe be an Heireſs, and ſome doubt that alſo.

6. If the King make a Yeoman a Knight, he is called a Gentleman of Bloud.

7. A Yeoman's Son advanced to Spiritual dignity is a Gentleman, but not of Bloud, unleſs he arrive to be a Doctor of the Law, and then he ſhall be accounted a Gentleman of Bloud.

8. The eight is called a Gentleman Untryall, that is, one who being brought up in ſome Abby, or like Place, and related to the Abbat, *&c.* doth in time obtain preferment in the ſame Abby, *&c.*

9. The laſt is a Gentleman Apocryphate, ſuch as being a Footman in the ſervice of his Prince, is at laſt advanced to be a Steward, or Clerk of the Kitchin, *&c.* though he hath no Badg of his own; under this Head are compriſed all thoſe that have any publick Office, as above, which take in theſe three Claſſes.

1. Gentleman

1. Gentlemen by Eccleſiaſtical Preferment are,

1 Vicars General.
2 Guardians.
3 Deans of Cathedrals.
4 Arch Deacons.
5 Chancellours.
6 Treaſurers.
7 Chaunters.
8 Doctours, of which Divinity is firſt, Law next, Phyſick laſt.
9 Provoſts.
10 Governours of Colleges.

2. In Military Profeſſions theſe are called Gentlemen:

1 High Conſtables.
2 Lieutenant Generals.
3 Marſhals of the Field.
4 Admirals.
5 Major Generals.
6 Quarter Maſter General.
7 Treaſurer for the Army.
8 Guardians of Frontiers.
9 Grand Eſquires.
10 Maſters of the Artillary.
11 Collonels.
12 Lieutenant Collonels.

13 Serjeant

13 Serjeant Majors. ded,
14 Captains, and all that receive Commissions from the King. re

3. In the Civil State, these are Gentlemen by their Places,

1 The Chancellour.
2 Presidents.
3 Treasurers.
4 Judges.
5 Justices.
6 Chief Officers of the Royal Palace.
7 Secretary of State.
8 Mayors.
9 Provosts.
10 Bayliffs of Incorporate Towns, and all those that hold any Place by Patent from the King: But if any of all these lose their Places, and have no other grounds for their Gentility, they also lose that too.

Note, that a Freeman of *London* may write Master, though never so poor or meanly born.

The Ancient English Gentry, as also the Nobility, which are comprehended in one, used to live very nobly, using no Traffick, nor

practiſing either Law, Phyſick, or the like, but living upon their Eſtates, exerciſing themſelves in Husbandry, feeding Cattle, promoting good Houſe-keeping, ſupporting Hoſpitality, and were allways ready to ſerve the King in his Wars; and in theſe latter times they live more Nobly than moſt doe in many other Nations, and more free from ſerving baſe Employments. The *Venetians*, and *Genoieſe*, are great Merchants, and Traffickers: The *Neopolitan*, and *Spaniards* ſtand ſo much upon their punctillios, that they ſcorn to exerciſe themſelves in any induſtrious Profeſſion; but chuſe rather to live by Oppreſſion and Robbery; nay, the *German* will think it no ſhame nor diſhonour to enlarge his Eſtate by Robbery, which even in times of Peace they daily practiſe. The *Grecians*, *Egyptians*, *Perſians*, and many others, count no Man worthy of Honour but their Soldiery, *&c.* The *French* keep too ſevere a a Hand over their poor Tenents, who are but their Vaſſals: Neither are the Engliſh Gentry without many and great Privileges peculiar to their Degree, of which theſe that follow are ſome. If a Churl defame a Gentleman, he hath a Remedy in Law (*Actione injuriarum*,) in equal Crimes a Gentleman ſhall be puniſhed with more favour than a Churl; and if condemned to dye,

he

he not to be hang'd, but to be beheaded, and to be examined without Torture. There are ceremonial Reſpects due to a Gentleman, which are not to others, in giving of evidence; a Gentleman's Teſtimony is to be preferred before a Clown's; in Elections of Magiſtrates and Officers by Vote, the ſuffrage of a Gentleman ſhall take place; he is excuſed from baſe and ſervile Offices, and when choſen an Officer for two Citys, he may take his choice of either. Thoſe that are Noble are not to be put to their Oath, nor ſworn in Juries on Life and Death upon their Peers: A Clown may not challenge a Gentleman to Combat. In Marriages of Relations, or Guardians of Eſtates, a Gentleman is to be entruſted, though there be nigher of Kin. A Gentleman becoming an Apprentice doth not loſe his Gentility, and much of the like. Thus have we run through all thoſe Orders and Degrees of Men, who are ſtyled Noble or Gentile, who have alſo more general Notes of Diſtinction, the better to diſtinguiſh their ſeveral Degrees, of which amongſt the Nobility that of the Coronet is moſt eſpecial, which is mentioned under their ſeveral Titles above, and that of the Helmet extendeth it ſelf from the King to the private Gentleman; as, namely,

The

The Helmet of a Sovereign Prince hath a barred Beaver, looking forward, and ſo is the Helmet of the Heir Apparent.

The Helmet of a Duke, Marqueſs, Earl, Viſcount, and Baron, are barred; and look ſide-ways toward the Dextre.

A Biſhop beareth not an Helmet, but a Mitre.

Baronets and Knights have their Beavoir up, or open, and looking forward.

Eſquires and Gentlemen have their Helmets cloſe, and looking toward the Dextre.

The Helmets of Nobles ſtand upon their proper Coronets, but Baronets, Knights, Eſquires, and Gentlemen, place their Helmets upon a Torce, or Wreath of their Collar; and is always of a Metall and Collour.

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## CHAP. XIX.

### *Of Yeomen.*

THoſe of the Commons, who are under the Title of Gentlemen, are by ſome ranked into three Sorts or Claſſes; that is, Yeomen, Artificers, and Labourers, the Yeomen are thoſe that have ſome Lands of their own, and are vulgarly called Free-holders

ders, eſpecially in ſome Countries; and of thoſe it is that the Statutes mean, when they ſay, that none ſhall paſs in any Inqueſt, unleſs they have Free-hold in yearly Revenue: And by theſe ſort of Men all Tryalls of Cauſes in the Country do ordinarily proceed, being Men accounted more apt to underſtand and diſcern in doubtfull Caſes, than the ruder People, who are uſed to ſervile Labour, *&c.* Beſides, the Yeoman can better allow his time, having of his own; for many there be that can expend above 200 *l. per annum*, living more gentile thereon, than ſome on greater Revenues. Another Reaſon (as ſome think) why theſe Men are choſen into Jurors, *&c.* is becauſe the poorer ſort through need might be eaſily corrupted.

In old time the Yeomen were famous for Man-hood; for our Infantry, which have been ſo renowned for Archery through the world, (and that ſo often conquered the *French*,) were compoſed of Yeoman: They have many peculiar Previleges, which are allowed to no other Nation; as that no Free-man of *England* can be impriſoned, or outed of his Eſtate, or Poſſeſſion, without Order of Law, and juſt cauſe firſt ſhewn: if he be impriſoned he cannot be denyed a *Habeas Corpus*, and if no juſt cauſe be ſhewed, he is to be ſet at Liberty. No Soldier can be quartered upon a Free-man (unleſs it be

be in a Victualing-house) without his consent, and no Taxes imposed upon him without an Act of Parliament: The Yeomanry are not to be prest to serve in the War, nor are the Train-bands compelled to march out of the Kingdom, nor to bear their own Arms, finding a sufficient Person to doe it: He is to be tryed by his equals, nor can he be condemned but by the Laws of the Land. These and many other Freedoms make them most happy, and should ingage them to be loyal to their Prince, under whose Government their Privileges are preserved.

## CHAP. XX.

### *Of Artificers, and Labourers.*

THe Artificers are next, under which are comprised all Handy-craft-men; Shop-keepers, and other Tradesmen, which enjoy many Privileges which Yeomen do. And lastly the Labourers, *&c.* and Bondmen, who have many more Previleges than any of their Degree that live in any other Nation.

## CHAP XXI.

### *Of Precedency.*

1. OF Kingdoms: And herein hath been great debates, and will be; for no Age could yet find it fully determined, the Sword oftentimes being the decider of that affair. At the Council of *Conſtance*, the Embaſſadours and Biſhops were placed as followeth:

1. The Emperour, to whom was united *Bohemia*, *Hungary*, *Polonia*, *Dalmatia*, *Grecia*, and *Croatia*.

2. The *French* had the ſecond place alone, which was diſputed by the Engliſh.

3. Then the Engliſh, to whom was joyned *Scotland*, *Norway*, *Denmark*, *Sweeden*, and *Cyprus*.

4. Then the *Italians*, who had all the Kingdoms ſubject to *Rome*, as *Naples*, *Sicily*, &c.

5. Laſtly, The *Spaniards*, who were hardly allowed to be a Nation, but at laſt were put into the fifth place; to whom were joyned *Caſtilia*, *Aragon*, *Majorca*, *Navarre*, *Portugal*, and *Granado*.

Since then the Scene is changed, and ſometimes

times after the Emperour they have reckoned *France*, *England*, *Spain*, and this hath been the usual account. Sometimes *England* hath had the precedency, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury* had place at the Pope's right Foot: Mr. *Howel* in his Discourse concerning Ambassadours gives divers Reasons for the Precedency of *England*; That it was the first Land that was governed by a Christian King; That it hath wholly subdued *France*; and the Kings of *England* have been crowned in *Paris*; That it hath the best Havens in Christendom, *&c.*

2. The Precedency of the several Degrees in *England*, are as follows:

1 The King's most Excellent Majesty.
2 The Prince, when there is One.
3 The Dukes of the Royal Blood, who are:
  1 Sons.
  2 Grand-Sons.
  3 Brothers.
  4 Unckles.
  5 Nephews
  Then the great Officers of the Church, and Crown, as,
4 The Archbishop of *Canterbury*.
5 Lord Chancellour, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

6 Archbishop

6 Archbiſhop of *York*.
7 Lord Treaſurer.
8 Lord Preſident of the Council.
9 Lord Privy Seal.
Then the reſt of the Nobility, as,
10 Dukes.
11 Dukes eldeſt Sons of the Royal Bloud.
12 Marqueſſes.
13 Dukes eldeſt Sons.
14 Earls.
15 Marqueſſes eldeſt Sons.
16 Dukes younger Sons of the Bloud.
17 Dukes younger Sons Royal.
18 Viſcounts.
19 Earls eldeſt Sons.
20 Marqueſſes younger Sons.
21 Biſhops, which take place according to the Seniority of their Conſecration, except,
1 *London*.
2 *Durham*.
3 *Wincheſter*.
22 Barons.
23 Viſcounts eldeſt Sons.
24 Earls younger Sons.
25 Barons eldeſt Sons.
26 Lords of the Privy Council.
27 Judges; and they,
1 Of the King's Bench.
2 Of the Common Pleas.

3. Ba-

3 Barons of the Exchequer.
28 Masters of Chancery.
29 Knights of the Garter, if no otherways dignified; which is very rare.
30 Viscounts younger Sons.
31 Barons younger Sons.
32 Knights Bannerets.
33 Baronets.
34 Knights of the Bath.
35 Knights Bachelours.
36 Colonels; first Horse, then Foot.
37 Serjeants at Law.
38 Doctors; 1 Divinity, 2 Law, 3 Physick.
39 Esquires, according to their Degree.
1 Esquires of the King's Body.
2 The Descendents by the Male Line, from some Peer of the Realm.
3 Eldest Sons of Baronets.
4 Eldest Sons of Knights.
5 Esquires attending on the Knights of the Bath.
6 Officiary Esquires; as,
40 Justices of the Peace.
41 Barristers at Law.
42 Lieutenant Collonels.
43 Majors.
44 Captains.
45 Gentlemen.
46 Yeomen.
47 Artificers.

48 Mer-

48 Merchants.
49 Retailers.
50 Chapmen.
51 Mariners.
52 Fiſhermen.
53 Water-men, or Ferry-men.
54 Maſons and Builders.
55 Labourers.
56 Bondmen.

Note generally, 1. That theſe great Officers of Court, of what Title or Degree ſoever, beſides that of their Place or Office, do take place of all others of the ſame Degree or Title, except Secretary of State; that is, if they be Dukes, they take place of all Dukes; if Earls, of all Earls; that is,

1. Lord Chamberlain of *England*.
2. Lord High Conſtable.
3. Lord Marſhal.
4. Lord High Steward.
5. Lord Chamberlain of His Majeſties Houſhold.
6. Secretaries of State, if Peers.

Note, 2. Theſe Officers take place as followeth:

1. Maſter of the Wards.
2. Chancellour.

3. Under-Chancellour of the Exchequer.
4. Chancellour of the Duchy.
5. Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench.
6. Maſter of the Rolls.
7. Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas.
8. Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
9. Judges.
10. Barons of the Coif.

Note, 3. That Deans precede Chancellours, and they precede Prebendaries, and Prebendaries precede Doctours.

Note, 4. All Artificers of *London* take place according to the Precedency of the Corporation of which they are free, and not by their Trade, or Profeſſion. The incorporated Merchants take place next after the firſt 12 Companies, as ſome account; then the reſt, according to the number they bear, 13, 14, and ſo on.

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## CHAP. XXII.

### *The Proceſſion at a Coronation.*

THE moſt magnificent Proceſſion that I meet with was that at the Coronation of King *Charles* II. of happy Memory, which take as follows:

From

From the Tower to *Weſtminſter.*

1. The Duke of *York*'s Horſe-Guards.
2. The Meſſengers of the Chamber.
3. Eſquires to the Knights of the Bath.
4. Knights Harbingers.
5. Serjeant Portar.
6. Sewers of the Chamber.
7. Gentlemen Uſhers.
8. Quarter Waiters.
9. The ſix Clerks in Chancery.
10. Clerks of the Signet.
11. Clerks of the Privy Seal.
12. Clerks of the Council.
13. Clerks of the Parliament.
14. Clerks of the Crown.
15. Chaplains having Dignities.
16. The King's Advocate.
17. The King's Remembrancer.
18. Maſters of the Chancery.
19. King's Learned Counſel at Law.
20. King's Puiſne Serjeants.
21. King's Attorney.
22. King's Sollicitour.
23. King's eldeſt Serjeants.
24. Secretaries of the French Latine.
25. Gentlemen Uſhers.
26. Daily Waiters.
27. Sewers in Ordinary.
28. Carvers in Ordinary.
29. Cup Bearers in Ordinary.
30. Eſquires of the Body.

31. Maſters of Standing Offices: as,
1. Of the Tents.
2. Of the Revels.
3. Of the Ceremonies.
4. Of the Armory.
5. Of the Wardrobe.
6. Of the Ordinance.
32. Maſter of the Requeſts.
33. Chamberlains of the Exchequer.
34. Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.
35. Knights of the Bath.
36. Knight Marſhal.
37. Treaſurer of the Chamber.
38. Maſter of the Jewel-houſe.
39. Barons younger Sons.
40. Viſcounts younger Sons.
41. Barons of the Exchequer.
42. Juſtices of the Common Pleas.
43. Juſtices of the King's Bench.
44. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
45. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas.
46. Maſter of the Rolls.
47. Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench.
48. Knights of the Privy Council.
49. Principal Secretary.
50. Barons eldeſt Sons.
51. Earls younger Sons,
52. Viſcounts eldeſt Sons.
(Kettle-Drums.
King's Trumpeter.
2 Purſivants at Arms.)

53. Ba-

53. Barons.
54. Maqueſſes younger Sons.
55. Earls eldeſt Sons.
(Two Purſuvants at Arms.)
56. Viſcounts.
57. Dukes younger Sons.
58. Marqueſſes eldeſt Sons. (of SS.)
(Two Heralds in their Coats and Collars
59. Earls, and the Earl Marſhal.
60. Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold.
61. Dukes eldeſt Sons.
(Two Heralds.)
62. Marqueſſes.
(Two Heralds.)
63. Dukes.
(*Clarenceux*, *Norroy*, Kings at Arms.)
64. Lord Treaſurer.
65. Lord Chancellour.
66. Lord High Steward.
Duke of *Normandy*, and Duke of *Aquitain*, repreſented by two Perſons.
67. Gentleman Uſher.
(*Garter*, King at Arms.)
68. Lord Mayor of *London*.
69. Duke of *York*.
70. Lord Great Chamberlain.
71. Lord Marſhal, with the Sword.
72. Lord High Steward.
(On each ſide of theſe Serjeants at Arms.)
The KING.
73. Gentlemen Penſioners.

(Eſquires.
Footmen.)
74. Maſter of the Horſe, leading a ſpare Horſe.
75. Vicechamberlain.
76. Captain of the Penſioners.
77. Captain of the Guards.
78. Lieutenant of the Penſioners.
79. King's Horſe guards.
80. The General's Horſe-guards.

## CHAP. XXIII.

### *The Proceeding on the Coronation-day.*

FOur Drums.
Sixteen Trumpets.
1 Clerks of the Chancery.
2 King's Chaplains having Dignities.
3 Aldermen of *London.*
4 King's Counſel learned in the Laws.
5 King's Sollicitour.
6 King's Attorney.
7 King's eldeſt Serjeant at Law.
8 Eſquires of the Body.
9 Maſter of Requeſts.
10 Gentlemen of the Privy Council.
11 Knights of the Bath.
12 Barons of the Exchequer.

13 Juſtices of the Common Pleas.
14 Juſtices of the King's Bench.
15 Lord Chief Baron.
16 Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas.
17 Maſter of the Rolls.
18 Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench.
19 Serjeant Portar.
20 Serjeant of the Veſtery.
21 Children of the King's Chapel.
22 Gentlemen of the King's Chapel.
23 Prebendaries of *Weſtminſter*.
24 Maſter of the Jewel Houſe. He had Precedency of the Judges, becauſe he bore the Sword, Spurs, and Ring.
25 Knights of the Privy Council.
(*Portcullis*, Purſuvant at Arms.)
26 Barons.
27 Biſhops.
(*Rouge Croix*, Purſuvant at Arms.
*Blew mantle*, Purſuvant at Arms.)
28 Viſcounts.
(*Somerſet* and *Cheſter* Heralds.)
29 Earls.
(*Richmond* and *Windſor* Heralds.)
30 Marqueſſes.
(*Lancaſter* and *York* Heralds.)
(*Clarenceux* and *Norroy*, Provincial Kings at Arms, carrying their Crowns in their
31 Lord High Treaſurer. (hands.)
32 Lord high Chancellour.
St. *Edward*'s Staff.

The Spurs, born by two Earls.
St. *Edward*'s Sceptre.
A drawn Sword.
Sword *Curtana*, drawn.
A pointed Sword, drawn.

33 Lord Mayor of *London*.
(*Garter*, principal King at Arms.
Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod.)

34 Lord Great Chamberlain.

35 Earl Marſhal.

36 Lord Marſhal, with the Sword of State in the Scaboard.

37 Lord High Conſtable.

38 Duke of *York*.
The Sceptre, with the Dove.
St. *Edward*'s Crown, born by the Lord High Steward.
The Orb, or Mound.
The *Patena*, born by the Biſhop of *Exon*.
The Chalice, born by the Bp. of *London*.
The KING, ſupported by the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and the Biſhop of *Dureſme*; his Train born by five Lords, and his Canopy by the Barons of the Cinque-Ports.

39 Maſter of the Robes.

40 One of the Chief Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber.

41 Two Grooms of the Bed-chamber.

32 Captain of the Guard.

33 Captain of the Penſioners.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XXIV.

*The King's going to Parliament in State.*

MEssengers of the Court.
Esquires to the Knights of the Bath.
Gentlemen Ushers.
Clerks of the Chancery.
——————Signet.
——————Privy Seal.
——————Council.
——————Parliament.
——————Crown.
The King's Chaplains having Dignities.
Masters of Chancery.
King's learned Counsel at Law.
King's Serjeants.
Attorney General.
Sollicitour General.
King's eldest Serjeant.
The King's Secretaries.
Chamberlains of the Exchequer.
Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.
Knights of the Bath.
Treasurer of the Chamber.
Comptroller.
*Some place next* Knights Bachelours.
——————Knights Bannerets, and
——————Knights Baronets.

Two Heralds.
Barons younger Sons.
Viſcounts younger Sons.
Barons of the Exchequer.
Juſtices of the Common Pleas.
Juſtices of the King's Bench.
Lord Chief Baron.
Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas.
Maſter of the Rolls.
Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench.
Knights of the Privy Council.
Principal Secretary.
Barons eldeſt Sons.
Earls younger Sons.
Viſcounts eldeſt Sons.
Two Heralds.
Barons.
Biſhops.
Marqueſſes younger Sons.
Earls eldeſt Sons.
Two Heralds.
Viſcounts.
Dukes younger Sons.
Marqueſſes eldeſt Sons.
Two Heralds.
Earls.
Chamberlain of the Houſhold.
Dukes eldeſt Sons.
Two Heralds.
Marqueſſes.
Two Heralds.

Dukes.
Two Kings at Arms.
Lord Treaſurer.
Archbiſhop of *York*.
Lord Chancellour.
Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.
Dukes of the Royal Bloud.
*Garter*, principal King at Arms.
Lord Great Chamberlain.
Lord high Steward.
The KING.
Gentlemen Penſioners.
Eſquires.
Footmen.
Maſter of the Horſe, with a led Horſe.
Vice-chamberlain.
Guards.

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## CHAP. XXV.

### *Coronation-Feaſts.*

KIng *H.* Fourth's Coronation-Feaſt. The King ſate in the middle of the Table, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and three Prelates on his Right hand, the Archbiſhop of *York* and four Prelates on the Left; the K's eldeſt Son ſtood on the Right-hand, with a pointleſs Sword, the Lord Conſtable on the

the Left with a pointed Sword, both erect, and naked: Before him ſtood the Dukes of *Albemarl*, *Surry*, and *Exeter*, and two Earls: the Earl Marſhal and his Tipſtaves made room in the Hall, that the Attenders might with more eaſe ſerve the Tables. On the right ſide of the Hall at Tables ſet were placed the Barons of the Cinque Ports, and divers of the Long Robe; at the Table on the left ſide ſate the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and chief Citizens. After the ſecond Courſe the King's Champian entered the Hall with a Herald, and approaching before the King, made his Challenge three times, and being not anſwered, retired; but the moſt ſplendid and moſt exact Coronation-Feaſt was that of King *Charles* II.

## *King* Charles *II. his Coronation-Feaſt.*

Firſt enters the Clerks Comptrollers, then Clerks of the Green Cloath, Cofferer.

Six Serjeants at Arms.

1 Earl Marſhal.

2 Lord high Steward.

3 Lord high Conſtable; all three on Horſeback, and in their proper Robes.

Six Serjeants.

Comptroller of the Houſhold.

The Sewer, and his Aſſiſtents.

The Knights of the Bath, who carried up Ser-

Service, two and two to a Diſh, aſſiſted by the Earl Sewer. Dinner being ſet on the Table, the King came forth in his Royal Robes, with the Crown on his Head, his Sceptre in his hand, and three Swords born before him naked; being ſeated, on his Right hand ſtood the three Noblemen, who held the three Swords naked, and erect; on his Left the Lord Chamberlain, who held the Sceptre; at the Table's end, on the left hand ſate the Duke of *York* in his Robes and Coronet.

Then the King's Champian entered the Hall, on a goodly white Courſer, armed at all Points in rich Armour, having way made for him by the Knight Marſhal.

Before him marched,

1 Two Trumpets.
2 The Serjeant Trumpet.
3 The Serjeant at Arms.
4 An Eſquire, carrying a Target, with the Champian's own Arms depicted thereon.
5 *York* Herald.
6 The Champian.
7 The Earl Marſhal on his left hand,
8 The Lord High Conſtable on his right, both on Horſeback.

The Herald proclaimed the Challenge at the entrance into the Hall, in the middle of it, and at the Steps at the higher Hall: The Challenge is, *That whoever ſhould deny the King to*

*be*

*be the true and undoubted Heir to the Crown, or that he is not King of* England, Scotland, France, *and* Ireland, *doth lye, and that he the Champian is ready to maintain the ſame, throwing down his Glove as a Gage*; which done, he retired with his Fee.

The ſecond Courſe was carried up by the Gentlemen Penſioners.

The third Courſe by other Servants appointed thereto.

In the body of the Hall, below the State, were placed four Tables, two on each ſide; at the firſt Table on the right hand, next the State, ſate the Biſhops, the Barons of the Cinque-ports, the Judges, and the reſt of the long Robe, according to their Degrees; at the ſecond Table below on the right hand ſate the Maſters in Chancery, Six Clerks, and the like; at the upper Table on the left hand next the State ſate the Nobility, *&c.* at the other ſate the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and chief Citizens; at a by Table the Officers at Arms, the Uſhers, and Waiters, all in their proper Places, ſome attending the King, others their Places, as aſſigned; each Table had three Courſes, beſides the Banquet, with Trumpets ſounding each Courſe.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XXVI.

*A Royal Feaſt at other times, the K. preſent.*

1 AT the head of the Table ſits the King, at the lower end the Princes of the Bloud; before him, or rather on each hand, ſtand the Carver, Sewer, and Cupbearer, with the reſt of the Gentlemen Waiters, the Uſhers making way for the Strangers who come to behold his Majeſty.

2. At the firſt Table on the right hand are placed the Lords Chancellour, Chamberlain, Steward, Treaſurer, *&c.*

3. At the lower Table on the right hand are ſet the Maſters of ſtanding Offices, Maſter of the Houſhold, Clerks of the Green Cloth, *&c.*

4. At the upper Table on the left hand ſit the Treaſurer of the Houſhold, the Secretaries, the King's Serjeants at Law, Maſter of the Revels, Dean of the Chapel, *&c.*

5. Below them, at the other Table, ſits the Lieutenant of the Tower, with the great Commanders, Captains, *&c.*

6. At the lower end of the Hall wait the Buttler, Keeper of the Pantry, Clerks of the Kitchen, *&c.* with all thing ready, and the King's Guards; there are three Courſes, at each of which the Trumpets ſound.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XXVII.

### *Of Funerals.*

AS Nobles and Gentlemen have in their Life time Honours ſhewed them, as their due; ſo after Death they have peculiar marks of Honour belonging to them, which are not to be given to thoſe of low or ordinary Rank: And therefore eſpecial care is to be taken, that no indignity be offered to a Mourner, and that the Herald marſhal them according to their Titles, and Worth, at the Funerals of any Nobleman. And where there is an Officer at Arms (employed,) he ought to wear the King's Coat; that ſo the Defunct may be known to have dyed Honourable in the King's Allegiance: His Heir, who is chief Mourner, is, in the Preſence of all the other Mourners, to receive the Coat-Armour, Helm, and Creſt, belonging to the Defunct, whereof the King at Arms for that Province, is to make Record with the Defunct's Match, Iſſue, and Deceaſe.

If the Defunct be of the Order of the Garter, and no more, he is to bear his Garter inſtead of Compartments: But if he be

alſo

alſo a Nobleman, he muſt bear his proper Enſigns, as all Noblemen do, beſides; that is, Supporters, Coronet, Sword, Target, Gantlet, Helmet, Creſt, and Spurs. All Perſons have a certain length for their Banners, which the Heralds are to inſtruct them in; and the higher Degree the Perſon is, the longer may his Banner be; as, an Earl's Banner may be two yards long, *&c.* and alſo according to their Degrees are they to pay certain Fees, which are appointed by the Earl Marſhal in his Orders, which are as followeth: All Noblemen, Baronets, Knights, Eſquires, and Gentlemen of eminent Place, Birth, and Quality, that ſhall be either ſilently buried in the Night, or by Day, without attendence of an Officer at Arms, ſhall nevertheleſs immediately after the Death and Burial of ſuch Defunct, return a true Certificate of the Matches, Iſſues, and times of their Deceaſe, with their Arms, unto the Heralds Office, or to their Deputy or Meſſenger; for which they are to pay unto ſuch Office, or Officer at Arms, the Fees under-writ:

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| For a Gentleman uſing his Eſcoucheons | 03 | 6 | 8 |
| Uſing none. | 02 | 0 | 0 |
| An Eſquire of Coat-Armour | 06 | 13 | 4 |
| A Knight | 10 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Banneret and Baronet | 13 | 6 | 8 |
| A Baron or Baroneſs, that ought to have Banner and Bannerol. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| A Biſhop | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| A Viſcount, and Viſcounteſs | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| An Earl or Counteſs | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| A Marqueſs, or Marchioneſs | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| A Duke, Dutcheſs, and Archbiſhop | 45 | 0 | 0 |

All which Summs are to be paid to the Officers at Arms, unleſs it appeareth that the Defunct was not worth a thouſand Pound; and in ſuch caſe to be entered without Fees.

## CHAP. XXVIII.

### *The Proceeding of the Funeral of a Gentleman, Eſquire, Knight, or Baronet.*

POor Children; as, of the Hoſpital, *&c.*
Two Conductors.
The poor Men in Gowns.
Gentlemens Servants in Cloaks.
Gentlemen in Cloaks.
Gentlemen in Gowns.
Aldermen in Black, if in a Corporation.
The Preacher.
A Penion of his Arms.

The

The Helm and Creſt.
The Coat of Arms.
The Hearſe.
The Chief Mourner.
Two Aſſiſtents.
Aldermen not in Black.
The Maſter of his Company, if he be free of any in *London*, &c.
Maſter of the Hoſpital.
Gentlemen not in Black.
Laſtly Neighbours and others.

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## CHAP. XXIX.

### *The Precedency of a Noblemans Funeral, from a Duke to a Baronet.*

TWo Conductors with black Staves.
Servants in Cloaks, two and two.
The great Banner (according to the Degree of the Defunct) which is born by Gentlemen appointed by the Herald.
Gentlemen in Cloaks, two and two.
Two Banners, born by Perſons appointed by the Herald.
Gentlemen, two and two in Cloaks.
The Steward, Comptroller, and the other Chief Officers.

Heralds.

Heralds.
Miniſters.
His Sword and Spurs, Helmet and Creſt, Gantlet and Supporters; all born by a Perſon appointed by the Heralds.
Gentlemen bare headed with his Sheild.
The Chariot, with four Banners, *&c.* born about it by Gentlemen of the Kindred.
Foot-men bare headed.
Chief Mourners ſupported.
Mourners next of Kindred, two and two.
The Neighbours, *&c.*

Thus have I run through the ſeveral Degrees of Noble, or Ignoble Perſons, according to the beſt account I can find, and have given you the choiceſt Precedents of Precedency that I can procure: I ſhall only add a few Obſervations in Heraldry, which may ſerve to give ſome little light to the Reader in that delightfull (though by ſome contemned) Art.

## CHAP. XXX.

### *Of Heralds, and their Duty.*

THe Word Herald, is derived from the Saxon Word *Here-haulte*; and by abbreviation *Herault*, or Herald, which ſignifies

fies the Champian of an Army, and growing to be a Name of Office, it was given to him, that in an Army had the charge of Challenging to Battel or Combat: Their Office is very ancient, and of great esteem amongst the *Romans*, and other Nations; and amongst us they have been esteemed as Ambassadours, and sometimes have been made so: However they are the Messengers of Kings, and great Monarchs; and though they have less esteem now than in former times, yet their Employment hath been honoured with Messages between Potentates, in matters of Honour and Arms: They are to be Officious and Expert in Coronations, Instalments of Noblemen, in Triumphs, Justs, Combats, Marriages, Christenings, and Interments: They are to attend all great Matters of State, and Honour; and by them ought Proclamations to be made concerning great Matters of State: The Causes of Chivalry, and Gentility, are referred to their Care, as the right of bearing Arms, Escoucheons, Shields, Targets, Banners, *&c.* Correcting of Arms in Visitations, and to observe the Descents, and Pedegrees of Noblemen, and Gentlemen: They are the Prothonotaries, and Registerers of all the Acts and Proceedings in the Court of the High Constable, and Lord Marshal: They have been long established in *England*, but,

as

as ſome think not incorporated untill *Richard* the 3d. who incorporated them by Charter, and placed them at *Coleharbour* in *Thames-ſtreet*, *London*; from whence they were removed to the place they now enjoy, which was confirmed to them by *Philip* and *Mary*, and incorporated by the Names of *Garter*, King at Arms of all *England*; *Clarenceaux*, King at Arms for the ſouth parts; and *Norroy*, King at Arms for the north parts; and to the other Heralds and Purſuvants for ever: And that they ſhould have and uſe a common Seal to ſue and to be ſued by, (before this King *Edward* the 6th. had granted them large Previleges, of which ſee at large in *Carter*, p. 225.) Formerly the Title of *Clarenceaux*, was (*South Roy* or) *Surrey* as ſome ſay; but the Dukedom of *Clarence* coming by Heirſhip to the King at Arms for the ſouth of *England*, he aſſumed the Title of *Clarenceaux*, (from *Clarence*,) and left that of *Surrey*, and ever ſince that King at Arms hath been ſtyled *Clarenceaux*.

But more particularly; there are three Kings at Arms, that is:

1. *Garter*, Principal, General, and Indefinite.

2. *Clarenceaux*, King at Arms, for the North of *England*, on this ſide the River *Trent*.

3. *Mor-*

3. *Norroy* King at Arms, for the North of *England*; that is, of all beyond the River *Trent*.

The Heralds, which are ſometimes ſtyled Dukes at Arms, are ſix; that is, firſt *York*, ſecond *Somerſet*, third *Windſor*, fourth *Lancaſter*, fifth *Richmond*, ſixth *Cheſter*. The Purſuvants are four; that, is firſt *Portcullis*, the ſecond is *Blew Mantle*, third *Rouge Dragon*, the fourth *Rouge Croix*; to which are added two more, who have no certain Names: Theſe Heralds and Purſuvants have power to enter into all Churches, Caſtles, Houſes, *&c.* to view all Arms, Recognizances, and Creſts; to make Viſitations, and to Regiſter the Pedegrees and Matches of Nobles and Gentlemen; to puniſh with Diſgrace, or Mulct, ſuch as ſhall uſurp other mens Atchievements, or fancy new ones to themſelves, againſt the Law of Arms; to reverſe or deface them, and proclaim the pretender infamous at the Aſſizes, or Seſſions. Alſo ſuch as ſhall uſe Mourning, as Gowns, Hoods, *&c.* contrary to the Law, to limit all Painters, and other Artificers, in the ſetting forth of Arms, (with many more things too tedious to ſet down.) And that he may the better know how to give a proper Device, or Coat-Armour, he is to enquire: Firſt, Whether he that would bear them deſire them, and honour Gentility,

and

and will keep them from Diſhonour. Secondly, Whether he be able to declare his Pedegree. Thirdly, He muſt enquire into his Pedegree, and ſee whether he may by Right bear Coat-Armour; whether his Anceſtors were Gentlemen, and to give the ſame with due Augmentation. Fourthly, Whether he be clean of Life, Juſt in Promiſe, cunning in all or any of the liberal Sciences, or hath knowledge in Divinity, or Philoſophy. Fifthly, Of whom he hath Praiſe of good Works done; whether they were Perſons of Reputation for Wiſdom, or Honeſty. Sixthly, To whom he hath done good Service, whether to the King, the Prince, *&c.* and what the Service was, whether in War, or as an Ambaſſadour, or the like.

The Herald is likewiſe to be very expert in the betroathing of Princes; he is not to diſcloſe the ſecrets of Ladies, nor any other, not proper to be known, appertaining to their own Art; he is to be carefull in giving Advice, and to acquaint the Bearer of Coat-Armour, that the end thereof is to adorn his Family, and to make him ſhew more excellent than others; and therefore not to doe any diſhonourable Actions: He muſt be alſo able to diſtinguiſh their Lines, and Iſſues, the better to doe right to the Perſon.

When

When a King of Heralds is to be made, he is brought unto the King, or Lord Marshal, led between two Heralds (or a King and a Herald) in their Coats, the other Heralds and Pursuyants going before in their Formalities, who carry the several Instruments to be used at the Ceremony; one the Coat, another the Crown, a third the Patent, a fourth the Bowl of Water, a fifth a Book and a Sword, a sixth a Book whereon he sweareth, *&c.* all making their several Obeisance; then he kneels down with those that led him, and one holding the Sword, and Book whereon he sweareth, the other pronounceth the Words; then his Patent is read, and at the Words, *Creamus & investimus*, his Coat is put on, and at the Words, *Non violante Nomine*, &c. the Water is poured on his Head; when his Patent is read, the Ceremony is ended, *&c.*

## CHAP. XXXI.

### *Of Heraldry.*

THis is a Field too large to be traced through in so small a Volum as this, and therefore I cannot pretend to shew the Art of Blazon, but only (as well as I can with

with such Brevity) give you the general Terms of Art, and Names of those things which are particularly nominated in this Honourable Science.

Briefly therefore, Armory is an Art whereby we attain to the Knowledg of the use of Coat-Armour, which consisteth of two general Heads; first Blazoning, secondly Marshaling.

First, Blazoning is the explication of Coat-Armour in such significant Terms, that the Vertues of the first Bearers may be known, and this is done by expressing what the Colours, Shapes, Kinds, and Postures of those things are which are born in Coat-Armour, with their Position; by which the true signification may be known.

Secondly, Marshalling is the orderly placings of several Coats, belonging (originally) to divers Families within one Escoucheon, and the well disposing of those Ornaments which belong to them in their proper Places without the Escouchen. Of these in General.

More particular Arms are divided into things within the Escoucheon, and things without the Escoucheon; those things without the Escoucheon are the Mantling, Supporters, (where due,) Torce, Helm, Crest, Motto, &c. But not to enlarge on these things, we shall chiefly speak of those things within

within the Escoucheon. First, The Escoucheon must be spread over with some Metal, Colour, or Furr, which do admit of several Denominations, according to the quality of the Person to whom the Coat doth belong; if a King, or absolute Prince, his Coat is blazoned, or expres'd by Planets; a Nobleman's by precious Stones, and those of lower Ranks, by Colours; which take as under written:

| *Metals and Colours in Blazon* | *For Gent. under the Nobility, called* | *By Precious Stones for Nobles, called* | *By Planets for Kings &c. called* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Gold or Yellow, | Or, O. | Topaz | ☉ Sol. |
| 2 Silver, or white, | Argent, A. | Pearl | ☾ Luna. |
| 3 Red, | Gules, G. | Ruby. | ♂ Mars. |
| 4 Light blew, | Azure, B. | Sapphir. | ♃ Jupiter. |
| 5 Black, | Sable, S. | Diamond. | ♄ Saturn. |
| 6 Green, | Vert, V. | Emerald. | ♀ Venus. |
| 7 Purple, | Purpure, P. | Amethyst. | ☿ Mercury. |
| 8 Orange colour, | Tenne, T. | Jacinth. | ☊ Dragons head. |
| 9 Murry, | Sanguin, | Sardonyx. | ☋ Dragons tail. |

The Meaning is only this; if the Coat be a King's, or Prince's, you muſt ſay, he beareth Sol, not Topaz, nor Or; if a Nobleman's, ſay, Topaz, or Pearl, and not Sol, nor Or; if a Gentleman's, ſay, Or, or Argent only, *&c.*

The two laſt Colours are counted ſtainant, yet are born ſometimes by good Families.

All theſe have their proper ſignifications, both ſingly by themſelves, and alſo as they are compounded by themſelves, they ſignifie as follows:

*Or* ſignifies Wiſdom, Magnanimity, Delight, and Riches.

*Argent*, Innocency, Chaſtity, and Charity.

*Gules*, Strength, and Courage.

*Azure*, Heavenly mindedneſs, and a Virtuous Diſpoſition.

*Sable*, Melancholy, and Divine Studies.

*Vert*, Youth, Gladneſs, Mirth and Joy in Love.

*Purpure*, a Law-giver, Juriſdiction, Dignity, and Juſtice.

*Tenne*, Self-Glory.

*Sanguin*, Over-haſte to Battel.

To ſhew the ſeveral Significations of theſe Metals, and Colours, when they are mixed

mixed together, would take up too much room and time; but the judicious may by a carefull Remark make curious Obſervations, or elſe let him conſult *Gerard Leigh*, who is very large on this particular.

The next to Metals and Colours are Furrs, of which ſome make more, ſome leſs; which take as follows:

1. The firſt is *White*, by which Blazon it is known to be a Furr, for if it be blazoned, *Argent*, it is underſtood to be Metal, and ſo cannot be proper for a Doubling, or Lining; but if the Bearer have commited Treaſon, it is called *Littute*, from a little Beaſt, ſo called.

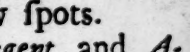
2. The ſecond is *Ermin*, and is white ſpotted with black.

3. *Ermins*, It is black powdered, or ſpotted with white.

4. *Erminits* is like *Ermin*, only this hath on each ſide of the black ſpot one Hair of *Gules*, or red.

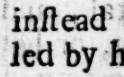
5. *Erminois* is yellow with black ſpots.

6. *Pean* is black with yellow ſpots.

7. *Verry* is compoſed of *Argent*, and *Azure* each ſpot of an equal bigneſs, one indented in the other thus: 

8. *Leigh* makes the 8th to be called *Vere*, and to be of the ſame ſpot as the laſt, only to differ in Colour, this being *Or*, and *Vert*.

9. The ninth he ſaith is called *Vair*, and is of the ſame ſpot with the two laſt; but it is compoſed of *Argent*, and *Sable*.

Theſe two laſt are diſputable and *Lacy*, ſaith, that theſe three are but one, only when it is to be of *Argent*, and *Azure*, it muſt be blazoned *Verry* or *Vair*, and no Metal nor Colour named; but if it be of any other Metal or Colour, it muſt be named *Verry*, or *Vair*, of ſuch a Metal and Colour: And inſtead of theſe *Guilliam* adds another called by him *Potent*, *Counter Potent*, becauſe  it is like the Head of a Crutch, and placed one in another thus; and is always compoſed of *Argent* and *Sable*; this ſome old Blazoners call *Varry Cuppe*, and *Vair Taſſe*; but *Leigh* blazons it *Meirre*.

## CHAP. XXXII.

### *Of Ordinaries.*

THe Shield thus covered with ſome of theſe Metals, Colours, or Furrs, there is then (unleſs rare) ſome Charge laid upon it, which are of two ſorts, proper and common.

Proper

Proper Charges are those which more peculiarly belong to this Art, and these are called Ordinaries, being 18 in Number, (some say 19,) of which 9 are called Honourable, the other nine, or ten, are called less Honourable.

The more Honourable Ordinaries are,

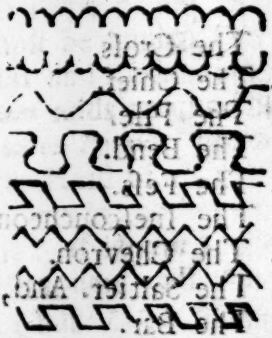
1. The Cross.
2. The Chief.
3. The Pile.
4. The Bend.
5. The Fess.
6. The Inescoucheon.
7. The Chevron.
8. The Saltier. And,
9. The Bar.

The Nine less Honourable Ordinaries are:

1. The Gyron.
2. The Orle.
3. The Pile.
4. The Quarter.
5. The Quarter Sinister.
6. The Canton.
7. The Canton Sinister.
8. The Flask.
9. The Planch.
10. The Voider.

These all have an additional Note of Distinction, from the form of those Lines whereof they are composed; if they are drawn with a plain Line only, they are only called by their proper Name; but if the Line be uneven or irregular, they receive an additional Name accordingly. The Lines are these:

1. Invected.
2. Ingrailed.
3. Waved, or Undee.
4. Nebulee.
5. Crenella.
6. Indented.
7. Dancetty.
8. Ragulee.



In some Cases *Crenella* is blazoned Embattellee. But of all these in Order.

1. The *Cross* signifies Afflictions for the cause of Religion, or being in the Wars against the *Infidels*; and of all Crosses the Cross waved shews the greatest of Afflictions: There are divers sorts of Crosses, as the Cross Flory, the Cross Botony, Pattee, or Form, Fitchee, Moline, the *Julian*, the *Jerusalem*, Avalan, Potent, Ragulee, and Trunked Crosslets, and Cross Crosslets, with many more; which to describe would be a work of it self.

2. The

2. The *Chief* contains the upper third part of the Escoucheon, and shews the first Bearer was in Authority, or Place of Command, when he received his Coat, or had gained the Place by his Deserts.

3 The *Pale* is the middle third part of the Escoucheon, from top to bottom, and signifies the first Bearer to be skilled in Mining, and such like Arts.

4. The *Bend* is drawn from the right Corner at top, called the Dextre Chief, to the left Corner at bottom, or Sinister Base, in form of a Belt, shewing the first Bearer to be Valiant in War, and one who mounted on the Enemies Walls.

5. The *Fess* contains the middle third part of the Escoucheon, drawn from side to side; it is counted a Scarf, and shews the first Bearer a worthy Leader of an Army, or a great part thereof.

6. The *Escoucheon*, or *Inescoucheon*, is when an Escoucheon is depicted in the middle of the Escoucheon; it shews the Bearer to have won his Enemy's Arms.

7. The *Chevron*, taken to be the Rafters of a House, from its form, being like the Ridge of a House, and signifies the first Bearer to be the promoter and top of his Family, the carryer on or finisher of some great Work, and the shelter, *&c.* of his Family.

8. A *Saltier* is made like the letter X. *Up-*

*ron* ſaith it was an Inſtrument to catch wild Beaſts, but *Leigh*, and others, ſay it was uſed to ſcale the Walls of Cities with. On this Saltier did St. *Andrew* ſuffer Martyrdom, as is affirmed, from whence it is alſo called St. *Andrew*'s Croſs. It ſhews the Bearer was honourable at ſome Seige, did ſome valiant Exploits againſt the *Picts* and *Scots*.

9. The *Bar* is like the Feſs, but narrower, and ſhews the firſt Bearer to be ſerviceable in raiſing of Batteries, or Fortifications, to the damage of the Enemies, and ſecurity of his Prince's Army.

Thus much of the Nine honourable Ordinaries, the leſs honourable Ordinaries have alſo their proper ſignifications; but ſome of them are very hard to be deſcribed by words, as;

1. The *Gyron*, which is taken to be that which in Man is called the Groin (and it is oftentimes ſo called in Blazon,) they are born many together, generally eight, ſometimes ſix: They are a note of Unity, and ſhews the Uniting of many into one; in the Eſcoucheon they ſhew thus:

2. The *Orle* is like the Eſcoucheon in form, but hollow or void, and only the edges left; it ſhews the firſt Bearer ſo valiant as to fight untill his Sheild was hewen through. In Armory many times Birds, Beaſts, Flowers, *&c.* are ſet in this form

and

and must be blazoned an *Orle* of such or such.

3. The *Pile* is broad at top like the Pale, but ends in a sharp point at bottom, shewing thereby the first Bearer to be excellent in Fortifications, and some add rich in Buildings.

4. and 5. The *Quarter Dextre*, and the *Quarter Sinister*; it contains a fourth part of the Escoucheon on the right or left side at top, from whence it takes its name, and shews the first Bearer to receive an Augmentation from the King, for service done according to the Charge on the Quarter; or else that he won his Enemy's Shield.

6. and 7. The *Canton Dextre*, and *Sinister*, they are of the same form with the Quarter, and stand in the same place, but lesser something, and signifie the same thing, only the Quarter is given to those that are Nobles, and the Canton to those that are under the Degree of a Baron.

8. and 9. The *Flask* and *Flanch*, are but little different, the Flask being a little bigger than the Flanch, but are generally used promiscuously under the Name of Flanch; they are made Semicircular, from the corner at top, to the corner at bottom, the Bellies of them meeting allmost in the middle of the Escoucheon, and are never born but by pairs; that is, one on the one side, and the other on the other side; they are both

Arguments

Arguments that the first Bearer was true and trusty in the Service he was employed in by his Prince.

The *Voider* is of the same shape, but lesser much, and not circular, being the proper Reward for a Woman for the like Service done.

## CHAP. XXXII.

### *Of Charges Common.*

ALthough some Coats of Arms have one of these alone, some have more, either of the same or different sorts, and some have other things mixed with them; yet many there are which have none, but charged with some other things, which Charges are born sometimes upon these Ordinaries, sometimes by or with them, and sometimes both upon them, and by or with them; and sometimes you shall have these Ordinaries born upon or over such other Charges; but this being too tedious to run through all the variety of Bearing, and the significations of them, when alone, or compounded, I shall reduce what I have to say to these nine heads, and be very brief in them all:

1. An-

1. Angels.
2. Rational Creatures.
3. Beasts.
4. Fowl.
5. Fishes.
6. Insects.
7. Heavenly Bodies.
8. Trees, Hearbs, Flowers, and Fruits.
9. Things artificial.

## Sect. 1. *Of Angels.*

Angels, Cherubims, or any part of them, signifie great celerity in business, the Messengers of Peace and happy News. Note generally, the whole signifies more than the parts.

## Sect. 2. *Of Men.*

To bear Men in Coat-Armour is honourable; as, 1. For Saints. It sheweth the first Bearer was some Bishop, Abbat, or some Person who built or ruled some Place dedicated to such Saint. 2. Heads shew the Bearer to have done Service against those People whose Head it signifies; as, Saracens, Turks, Moors, *&c.* 3. Hands or Arms signifie Strength and Fortitude in their Bearers. 4. Eyes signifie Judgment and Apprehension.

5. Legs

5. Legs and Feet ſhew the Bearer to be ſwift to purſue his Enemies, and are the emblem of Support and Aſſiſtence; as, 6. The Heart is of Knowledge and Underſtanding.

## Sect. 3. *Of Beaſts.*

Beaſts of Prey are more honourable than Beaſts of Chaſe, and the more honourable the Beaſt is, the more honourable the Coat; the Male is more honourable than the Female, and thoſe that are gilt, or kerved, leſs honourable than thoſe that are not; the whole is better than the parts, and the regular poſture than the irregular; thoſe at liberty are better than thoſe that are not, by being chained, muzled, or the like; and the proper colour is better than different. Of parts; firſt the Head, if of a Beaſt of Prey, ſhews the firſt Bearer to head an Army, to be bold and ſtout; or to deſtroy or take ſome General of the Enemies. Next to Beaſts of Prey are the Unicorn, Horſe, Bull, Ram, Goat, Hart, &c. all whoſe Heads are honourable according to their ſeveral Degrees. Next the Head are the Gambs or Paws, and then the Lions Tails. A Limb or Member either of Man, Beaſt, or Fowl, is better eraſed than couped, and that better than caboſed; nor are Monſters ſo honourable as thoſe of true ſhapes. The nearer any Coat

is

is to the King's Coat in whose Countrey he lives, the more honourable is that Coat.

The Lion shews great Power, Jurisdiction, Mercy, and all other generous Vertues.

The Unicorn one of Strength and Conrage, who will fight it out to the last, and never yield; yet withall ready to doe good to his Enemies: It hath significations of *Scotland*, &c.

The Wolf shews one who hath Power and Parts to assemble many together, and might first be given to him that brought a Band of his Tenents, Friends, or Voluntiers, to the King's Service.

The Fox signifies one that by Policy and Strategeme hath gotten possession of his Enemies Quarters, or Countrey.

The Horse shews one bold and valiant, and a Person that by his Example encourageth others: It also sheweth, that the Bearer might have mounted his General or Prince in Battel.

The Ass shews the Bearer to be a most industrious and submissive Person.

The Ram one valiant in War, and profitable in Peace, chiefly by his Substance.

The Bull a valiant Person, and one that labours the Ruine of his Enemies.

The Goat one of mean worth, yet politick in War, whereby he subdues his Enemies.

The Cat shews one that by a constant and pru-

prudent care ſurpriſes his Enemy, or by a ſubtile Stratageme ſeiſes thoſe that make Inroads into the Countrey.

The Dog an excellent Centinel, and conſtant adherer to his Prince.

The Boar is given to thoſe that are valiant, but not liberal, and one that will dye nobly rather than flie baſely.

The Hedghog ſhews one that is expert in gathering Riches, and prudent in laying hold on all opportunities to ſecure them.

The Coney ſhews a Perſon to be a skilfull Pionier, and ſucceſsfull; alſo good in making Trenches.

The Squeril ſhews the firſt Bearer to be an excellent Treaſurer and Purveyor for an Army.

The Panthar ſhews a Perſon of undaunted Courage and Reſolution, yet of ſo friendly and perſuaſive a Temper, that all men love him.

The Elephant ſhews a Man of great Learning and Authority; a wiſe and ſage Counſellour, and one of great valour.

The Camel one that is ready and ſpeedy in buſineſs.

The Bear ſhews one politick and valiant, though perhaps greedy of Gain.

The Ape may perhaps be given to one who firſt pleaſed his Prince by his pleaſant and facetious Humour; and alſo ſhews one very

very apt to learn by Inſpection, and imitative.

The Hart ſheweth one carefully politick, who foreſeeing the Danger, prevents it, making good his own Party, and circumventing his Enemies.

Monſtrous Beaſts are leſs honourable than others, and ſhew that the firſt Bearers might have ſomething in them which was vitious; which though it did not wholly outvie their Vertues, yet it might be a blemiſh to the ſame, and ſhews oftentimes Illegitimacy.

The Leopard ſhews a ſubtile man, one that would ſurprize his Enemies by Policy where his Strength faileth; yet withall too violent when he hath overcome.

The Griffin ſhews one valiant, and to make great ſpoil of his Enemies Megazines, yet cruel and covetous.

The Dragon or Wivorn ſhews one that invades his Enemies, not in a main Battel, but as a Privatier, or one who hath Letters of Mart, and ſubdueth Pirates, or the like, and will be ſure to keep faſt what he gets, though unjuſtly.

The Mantiger ſhews one to have ſhewed himſelf moſt humane and courteous to all, and withall courageous, yet in his Conqueſts too much of a cruel Tyrant.

The Sphinx and Harpie the ſame.

The Bat or Reremous shews a low beginning, but by care and industry to arrive to great Wealth, and thereby to Honour, yet sneaking, and of a low Spirit.

The Postures of Beasts are differently blazoned, according to the nature of them; for all Beasts of Prey, or Battel, have one denomination for their posture, and those of Chase, or the like, have another.

Beasts of Prey and Battel are couchant, passant, guardant, combatant, rampant, saliant, regardant, coward, double quere, quere inflected, quere renowned, &c.

Beasts of Chase, &c. are said to be lodged, tripant, at gaze, respecting, mounting, springing, and the like.

Dormant, seiant, endorced, and some others, are common to both.

The Lion dormant shews a Person, who, having been victorious, gives over the War, and takes his Ease.

Couchant shews the same, but more honourable; one who hath given over publick Affairs.

Passant shews one ready for noble Actions, and one of absolute Jurisdiction.

Seiant shews the Bearer to be one placed in some Frontier Garison; a wary, watchfull Person.

Guar-

Guardant shews a Person of a vigilant Disposition, who stands upon his Guard in the midst of his Enemies.

Saliant shews the first Bearer to be a ready and active Person on all occasions for War.

Rampant shews a Person truly valorous.

Regardant, coward, *&c.* shews the Bearers to have been most worthy Persons, but overcome and subdued by some conquering Prince.

Note generally, 1st. That oftentimes the bearing of Beasts shew the Bearer to have subdued an Enemy of the same nature, and the Heads shew the same more properly.

Note 2dly, That whereas in the first of Edward II. and in the seventh of Henry VI. men that had Lands to the value of 20*l.* *per annum*, were compelled to take upon them the Order of Knighthood, and though the Heralds were carefull to keep out base born People, who had grown rich, yet many were admitted who were but of very mean Extraction; whence many Devices were given them which in enigmatical Signs shewed the Quality of the first Bearer, which is not convenient here to name; and though none received his Arms for his Vices, but for his Vertues, or Estate, as in those Kings Reigns, and some since, yet those Persons having Vices which were known, and blemished their other

other Qualities, the Heralds would and were to take notice of the ſame, as above, in Monſters, in all irregular poſtures, and many more.

Note 3dly, Many received Coats from their Names; becauſe their other Vertues, beſides their Eſtates, were not known; and ſome have received their Sirnames, and Coat of Arms both, from ſome quality they have been endowed with; wherefore it is that ſometimes the bearing of Coat Armour, according to the Name, is both ancient and honourable. I now proceed to Birds.

## Sect. 4. *Of Birds.*

In Bearing of Birds the Female is more honourable than the Male, except the Cock; proper Colours are better than artificial; Birds of Prey, and thoſe exerciſed in flight, are better volant or flying, than cloſs; Poultry and all Water-fowl are beſt cloſs; alſo the Martlet; in other things they are the ſame with Beaſts.

The Eagle ſignifies true Magnanimity, and one who ſcorns to ſtoop to low or baſe Actions.

The Falcon ſhews the firſt Bearer to be valiant, and one that purſueth his Victory eager-

eagerly, and speedily performeth a warlike Message.

The Cock shews an Ambassadour, or Herald, and a valiant Person, though apt to brag after Victory.

The Stork is an emblem of Obedience and Gratitude to Prince and Parents.

The Swallow shews one quick and ready to doe business, but more serviceable in Peace than War.

Pigeons shew the Bearer to be a faithfull Messenger, chaste and loyal; they argue Holiness and Innocency, bringers of good Tidings, of Peace and Plenty.

The Swan shews a learned Man, Poets, Musicians, *&c.* a contented person, and contemner of the World.

An Owl shews Prudence, Vigilancy, a watchfull temper to prevent a surprize, yet withall loving Retiredness.

The Pellicane shews the Bearer diligent in instructing and educating those under his Charge in Learning and Vertues; as, Children, Servants, Soldiers, *&c.*

The Raven shews a carefull Gatherer, but yet fraudulent.

The Peacock signifies a man of splendid Condition, yet vainglorious; possibly of mean Extraction; if the Peacock be close, it abates much of the vainglorious Temper.

The

The Martlet ſhews one of a younger Family, who lived and got his Eſtate by Induſtry, not by Inheritance.

The Heads of Birds is the next to the whole, then the Feet or Tallons of Birds of Prey, the Legs next, the Wigs next, which ſhew Protection, and paternal Love, and the Feathers laſt.

## Sect. 5. *Of Fiſh.*

THE moſt honourable Bearing of Fiſh is nayant or ſwimming, the next ſpringing, laſtly hauriant; ſometimes they are fretted, ſometimes indorſed, and ſometimes reſpecting; the Dolphin being beſt in Heraldry when embowed.

Of the Parts of Fiſh ſeldom any is born, except the Head and Shells.

Amongſt Fiſh the Dolphin is moſt honourable; it ſhews the firſt Bearear to be of a loving and good condition, willing and ready to help.

The Herrin may be accounted next; and ſhews the firſt Bearer to be ready to ſerve his Prince, but willing to have company.

The Eel, Place, Flounder, *&c.* ſhews the Bearer to be poſſeſt of much fenny and waterish Land, alſo to be a perſon that lived cloſe and private.

The

The Lobstar, Crab, and other Shell-fish, shew the Bearer to be one, that though he go willingly to War, yet wants that true Magnanimity of Mind to venture far; but if he once hath obtained any thing by his Valour or Policy, will rarely let it go again.

The Elchallop Shel is the emblem of Unity and Friendship, and shews the first Bearer to be a Commander, who by his Valour and Goodness had so united the Hearts of his followers to him, as not to forsake him in all Attempts wherever he went.

## Sect. 6. *Of Insects.*

Insects are very rarely born in parts, and amongst them the Ant shews an industrious, carefull, and provident Person, yet of a Temper unwilling to be observed in the World, and something covetous.

The Bee a laborious person, and beneficial to Mankind, generous and hospitable, but hasty or passionate.

The Snake shews a person who lives a retired, quiet life, yet withall such as never fail to remember their Enemies when they have opportunity. Likewise the Adder, and all such Serpents, shew the Bearer to be a close, subtile, and privately mischievous person.

The

The Butterflie ſhews a Perſon who lives ſplendidly on that which others got covetouſly; alſo a perſon who though at firſt by a recluſe Life gathered much, yet ſpent the reſt of his days in pleaſure, and ſeeing the World.

The Gadflie or Humble-bee ſhews one who came of induſtrious Parents, who were beneficial to others, but he lives not up to their Frugality, but upon it, *&c.*

The Toad ſhews a man covetous to get, and unwilling to part with what he hath ſo got; yet of good Underſtanding, prudent, and knowing.

## Sect. 7. *Of Heavenly Bodies.*

Amongſt which the Sun ſhews the firſt Bearer to live ſplendidly, and willing to doe good to all perſons: It is the Emblem of Glory.

The Moon ſhews one willing to doe good to others, according to his power, though he hath his Dependency on ſome other eminent perſon, and it is augmented or abated as the Moon is in its Full, Increaſing, or Decreaſing.

The Creſſant ſhews a younger Family, who in all probability may riſe to great Glory.

The

The Star is a note of Eminency, and given for ſome great knowledge in the Liberal Sciences, or ſome great Diſcoveries in the Art of Navigation, *&c.*

The Mullet is variouſly taken; ſome eſteem it to be the Rowel of a Spur, and that thoſe that are pierced are thoſe that are finiſhed, and thoſe that are not pierced are thoſe that are unfiniſhed; others ſay, (and they the moſt,) that they are a falling Star, or Meteor, (poſſibly thoſe with five points may be Rowels, and thoſe with ſix points imperfect Stars, for Stars have never leſs than ſix points, and thoſe waved, but the Mullet is never waved.) It was anciently blazoned Eſteiles, whereas the Star is termed Eſtoiles; however this is certain, that it ſignifies Honour, and that the firſt Bearer ſtudied Divinity, or ſuch things that made him ſhine in Vertue or Learning.

Clouds ſhew Honour and Eminency, but Uncertainty.

Sect. 8. *Of Trees, Fruits, Flowers, and Hearbs.*

Timber-trees are preferred before others, and among them the Oak is firſt.

Amongſt Flowers the Roſe is firſt, the Thiſtle next; the Flower-de-luce and the

Lily follows, of others the armed are more honourable than the wild.

Of parts: The Branches are first, then the Fruit, then Leaves, then Stumps and Roots, and Trunks last; these all bear part of the same signification with the Tree to which they belong.

The Oak shews the first Bearer to be a great help and preserver of his Prince or Countrey.

The Leaves of Oak, Bays, or Laurel, are given in token of Victory.

A Limb of a Tree couped shews the first Bearer eminent in destroying his Enemy in his Hold or Fastness; also that he was excellent at Fortifications.

The Rose shews Service done to the Crown of *England*; or, that the first Bearer lived upon an hill, according to the British. The Flower-de-luce shews Service in *France*. Leaves of Holly shews one serviceable in the Church, yet possibly sharp and censorious; but I hasten.

Grapes shew a person who is instrumental in procuring some eminent Convocation, which hath produced much benefit to the Kingdom.

A Garb or Sheaf shews the first Bearer to be rich in arable Lands, and given to much Hospitality; the better the Grain, the more noble.

Cinque-

Cinquefoil is ancient, and ſhews the Bearer to be one that maſters his Affections, and hath overcome his Enemies as well by Policy as Power.

Quaterfoil the ſame, but lower.

Trefoil notes a man poſſeſſed of much Meadow, or Paſture Land, and one who lives in Joy and Content.

Note, Flowers or Leaves ſliped, that is, with the Stalks plucked off, are better than the ſingle Leaves.

## Sect. 9. *Of Things Artificial.*

There are ſo many, and ſo various ſorts of this Bearing, that to name them all, if it could be done, would make a whole Volume of itſelf; and therefore I ſhall name but a few of the moſt common.

A Helmet ſhews the Bearer to be a man of Command; if full faced, it ſhews the more Authority; if ſideways, the leſs.

Caſtles and Towers ſhew the Bearer to be one that ſtood much upon his Guard, a perſon much aſſaulted by his Enemies, ghoſtly or bodily, according to the Field.

Swords and Inſtruments of War are honourable, and ſhew the firſt Bearer exquiſite in the uſe of ſuch Inſtruments, or to overcome his Enemies by them.

Bridges and Arches ſhew the Bearer to be a Perſon of great Stability, and under many ſufferings for his King and Countrey, amidſt which he ſtands ſtedfaſt and loyal.

The Plow, and all Inſtruments of Huſbandry, ſhew the Bearer to be an induſtrious perſon, and very beneficial to the Commonwealth.

Utenſils of a Kitchen, *&c.* ſhew the firſt Bearer to be a Lover of good Houſekeeping.

## Sect. 10. *Of Roundles and Drops,* &c.

Note, that in Coat Armour there are ſome things which are all of one form, but have divers Names, and conſequently ſeveral Significations, from their Colours. Of theſe the chiefeſt are Roundles or Drops.

Firſt, the Roundles, (called by the vulgar Balls, and Bullets.) Theſe have nine ſeveral names according to their Nine ſeveral Metals and Colours uſed in Armory.

1 Yellow, or Gold, are called Beſſants.
2 White, or Silver, are called Plates.
3 Red, or Gules, are called Tortuauxes.
4 Blew, or Azure, are called Hurts.
5 Green, or Vert, are called Pomeis.
6 Purple, or Purpure, are called Golpes.
7 Black, or Sable, are called Pellets, or Ogreſſes.

8 Tenne,

8 Tenne, or Orange-colour, are called Oranges.

9 Murry, or Sanguin, are called Guezes.

The Beſſant ſhews great profit brought by the Bearer to the King and Countrey.

The Plate ſhews the ſame, but leſſer; alſo Riches in the firſt Bearer.

The Tortuaux ſhews the firſt Bearer to be a Prieſt, or religious Perſon, or one that had done much for the Church.

The Hurt ſhews one who had received much hurt by his Enemies, but not to wounding. *Guillium* calls them Whorts, or, as ſome call them, Whortle-berries. *Leigh* calls them Hurts, or Bruiſes in the Fleſh, which look blew; but he ſaith in Women they are called Tongue-Moles.

Pomeis ſhews one abounding in Ortyards and Fruits.

Golps ſhew one who received Wounds in Battel.

Ogreſſes ſhew a perſon expert in Slinging, and in thoſe Warlike Engines which caſt Stones and Darts; an Enginier, *&c.*

Note, When theſe are of different Colours, as in Coats parted, they are moſt properly called Roundles.

There are alſo Annulets, which are like Rings, and are eſteemed the Rings whereof the Coat of Mail is compoſed; it is good

Bearing, and ſhews one who with an united Strength preſerved his Prince.

The ſecond thing which is of one ſhape, but diſtinguiſhed by the Colour, are Drops, therefore called Gutta; as,

The Gold are called Gutta de Or, or Drops of Gold.

When White, or Silver, then they are called Gutta de Eau, or Water, or Gutta de Argent, drops of Silver, but not ſo proper.

The Gules are called Gutta de Sanguin, or Bloud.

Azure are called Gutta de Larmes, or Tears.

Black are called Gutta de Poix, or Drops of Pitch.

Again, there is the Fucil, which hath four Corners, but the diſtance between the upper corner and the lower is much more than that between the ſides. It is much like a quarril of Glaſs, and called by Geometricians Rhombus.

The Lozenge alſo, which is of the ſame form, but not ſo long, and ſomething broader.

Laſtly, the Maſcle, which is juſt ſquare, ſtanding alſo cornerwiſe, but all open, or hollow within.

The

The Fucil is taken by moſt for that which is uſed in ſpinning woollen Yarn, called a Spindle.

The Lozenge is accounted that phyſical Compoſition which is given for Colds.

The Maſcle for the Meſhes of a Net.

The Fucil may ſhew the Bearer to have more Honour by the Mother-ſide than the Fathers, or elſe, that their Riches, &c. ſprang from the beneficial Employment of Weaving or Cloathing, and many Engliſh Armoriſts blazon them Weavers Shuttles.

The Lozenge argues the firſt Bearer to be famous, &c. in the ſtudy or practice of Phyſick.

The Maſcle ſhews one who was very ſubtile, and could inveagle and circumvent his Enemies; as alſo one who had advanced himſelf by induſtry in Fiſhing.

There is alſo the Billit, which are Letters folded up more long than broad, and ſhews the Bearer to be employed in Embaſſies, according to the Colour, &c. or Charge, ſome being charged.

The Steel Gad is much like the Billit, but bends a little out on one ſide, and in on the other; it is an argument of great Strength, but of much paſſion when provoked.

The Delft is exactly ſquare, it is a Delve or Spit of Earth, and is good bearing when the Colour is not of the Stainant Colours, but then it is a Blot; elſe it may ſignifie one that got Riches by gardening, or the like Occupation; alſo one who behaved himſelf well in working of Trenches.

It would fill a very large Volume to ſpeak of all the ſeveral things born in Coat-Armour, if they could be all known; and therefore I hope theſe may be taken in good part, being already gone farther than at firſt I intended.

## CHAP. XXXIII.

### *Of Abatements.*

HAving ſpoken of thoſe things that make Men Honourable, I ſhall now ſpeak of thoſe things that do leſſen and abate the Reputation of thoſe Perſons who have the Honour of bearing Coat-Armour; and theſe are therefore called Abatements of Honour, which happens when a Gentleman, *&c.* doth commit ſome ungenteel Action; for which the Heralds think fit to ſet ſome note of Infamy upon the Party: And this is that which we vulgarly call

call a Blot in their Eſcoucheon: Of theſe Armoriſts reckon nine, which are ever made of one of the Stainant Colours, *viz.* Tenne or Sanguin; elſe it's poſſible that ſome of them may be Arguments of Honour as in the Delft, Guſſet, &c.

The firſt is the *Delft*; it is ſet in the middle of the Eſcoucheon, elſe it is not a Blot, (it muſt ſtand on one of its ſides,) and is given to one that revoketh his Challenge; as if dirt were thrown in his face.

The ſecond is an *Ineſcoucheon* reverſt, which is a ſmall Eſcoucheon turn'd up ſide down in the middle of the Eſcoucheon. This is due to him that diſcourtiouſly intreateth Maid, or Widow, *&c.* againſt her Will; and alſo for him that flyeth from his Sovereign's Banner.

The Third is called a *Point*, parted *Dextre*, that is; when the upper right corner of the Eſcoucheon is parted from the whole, and is given to him, who boaſteth too much of his Deeds in War.

The Fourth is *Point in Point*, which conſiſteth of two arched Lines, and the middle ends are joined in the middle of the Eſcoucheon, and ſo both paſs circularly to the ſides near the Bottom, thereby cutting off as it were a great part of the Eſcou-

cheon, at the lower part; and is given to one that is unwilling to fight.

The Fifth is called a *Point Champane*; it is made of one hollow arched Line, which as it were cuts off, or hideth the bottom of the Eſcoucheon, but more at each ſide than in the middle: It is given to him that killeth his Priſoner in cold Bloud, and when he may as well ſave him alive.

The Sixth is called a *Plain Point*, wherein the bottom of the Eſcoucheon ſeems to be covered by a ſtreight Line, drawn from ſide to ſide; and is proper for him that inventeth falſe News, or Lies to his Prince; poſſibly the late French Ambaſſadour ought to be ſo ſerved.

The Seventh is called a *Gore*; it conſiſteth of two hollow Lines, one whereof begins at the upper left Corner, or Siniſter Chief of the Eſcoucheon, and the other at the middle of the Bottom or Baſe Point, and ſo meet in the middle. It's proper for him that's a Coward, or Feminine-hearted.

The Eighth is called a *Guſſet*; it is made by drawing a Line a little ſloping from the upper corner of the Eſcoucheon, about one third of the Breadth, and then letting it fall perpendicular to the Bottom; it is given on the right ſide, to ſhew the Bearer one, who to ſatisfie his luſt neglects his

Battel,

Battel, and on the left ſide to him that neglects through Drunkenneſs.

The Ninth, and laſt, is when the whole Coat is reverſed, or turned upſide down and is proper for a Traytor; and muſt be blazoned by expreſſing the Colours to their common Names, as Yallow, White, Red, Light-Blew, Black, and the like, and not *Or*, *Argent*, *Gules*, *Azure*, &c.

Note, That as no Man, having Coat-Armour beſtowed upon him, can communicate the ſame to any of his Relations, as Brothers, Unckles, or the like; nor can they have any power to uſe or wear the ſame, (whence it often comes to paſs, that ſeveral Coats belong to the ſame Name,) the Coat only belonging to his Heirs, and thoſe that ſhall proceed from the firſt Bearer; ſo theſe Abatements belong to none but to the Perſon, and his diſtinct Line; who if they ſhall by the oppoſite Vertues ſhew themſelves worthy, the Abatement by the Approbation and Order of the Heralds, may be taken away.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XXXIV.

### *Of the Points in an Eſcoucheon.*

I Conclude with naming thoſe places in the Eſcoucheon, which in Heraldry are called Points, and by which you are to know the ſeveral parts and places in it, which are alſo Nine. You are to imagine the Eſcoucheon, as placed before you, to be worn by the bearer; ſo that the right ſide of it anſwers to your left hand, and the left ſide to your right hand, and therefore are called the Dexter and Siniſter ſides of the Eſcoucheon. The Points are as follow: 1. The middle or centre of the Eſcoucheon is called the Feſs Point. 2. The middle between the Feſs point and the top of the Eſcoucheon, is called the Honour Point. 3. The right corner at the top is the Dextre Chief Point. 4. The very middle of the top is the Chief Point. 5. The left corner of the top is called the Siniſter Chief Point. 6. Then between the Feſs Point and the bottom of the Eſcoucheon is the Nombril Point. 7. The right corner of the bottom is the Dextre Baſs Point, 8. The middle of the bottom is the Baſs Point. And,

9. The

9. The left corner of the bottom is called the Sinister Bass Point.

There being many words in the foregoing Treatise, which are not here explained (although most are,) and many other Terms of Art, and some peculiar Charges, which are not therein mentioned, I have thought good to insert the following Table, for the benefit of such who are willing to be instructed therein.

*Abacat*, a Cap of High Estate, worn by some Kings.

*Abatement*, (see Chap. 32.) Disgrace or lessening of Honour.

*Achievement*, the Arms of any Gentleman, or Nobleman, with his Crest, Mantle, Helm, Supporters, Motto, *&c.* Proper.

*Adumbration*, a shadowing; it is used in Heraldry when a Family is gone to decay, they may bear their Coat shadowed, *i. e.* only with the plain Lines, and no Colours.

*Adventail*, a Coat of Armour.

*Annulet*, a Ring in Armory, the Rings of a Coat of Male.

*Avelan*, a cross, whose ends are like Nuts, or Philbirds, therefore called a Cross *Avelan*.

*Bar*, (see Chap. 31.) less than the Fess, and many have three in an Escoucheon.

*Barulet*,

*Barulet*, is a Diminutive Bar, containing a fourth part of the Bar.

*Barre*, is when a Coat is compoſed of ſmall Bars, both Colours being equal; elſe it muſt be blazoned Barre of ſo many.

*Bars Gemews*, or *Gemelis*, double Bars, and always born two together.

*Baſe*, the bottom of the Eſcoucheon.

*Battoon*, a wand or cudgel; it is like a Bend Sinister, reaching from the Sinister Chief to the Dextre Baſe, but doth not touch either; it is narrower than the Bend, and is a Note of Baſtardy.

*Bend*, ſee Chap. 31. a Belt.

*Bendlet*, a diminutive Bend, three may be born in an Eſcoucheon.

*Bendy*, when the whole Eſcoucheon is compoſed of Bends.

*Per Bend*, is when the Eſcoucheon is of two Colours, and parted by a Line bend ways.

*Beſſants*, are Quoits of Gold, valued 3750 *l.* Sterling.

*Billit*, Letters, Chap. 32. Sect. 10.

*Blazon*, to deſcribe a Coat of Arms by proper Terms.

*Botony*, ſee *Croſs*.

*Border*, the edge of a different Colour that goeth round many Coats.

*Caboſed*, when the Head of a Beaſt, *&c.* is cut cloſe off, and no Neck left to it.

*Canton*,

*Canton Dexter* and *Sinister*, see Chap. 31.

*Castle*, is when the Architecture extendeth it self from one side of the Field, to the other; and if it have Turrets, they must be named how many: But if it doth extend it self so, it is blazoned a Tower, and if it have Turrets, they must be called Towered.

*Chaplet*, a Garland or Headband of Flowers.

*Checquee*, is when it is Chequered of more rows than two.

*Chevron*, see Chap. 31.

*Chevronel*, a little Chevron.

*Cheif*, see Chap. 31.

*Closs*, birds, &c. when set on their Feet are blazoned Closs, not Passant.

*Closs*, *Cost*, or *Cottises*, are very narrow Bends, and by some thought to be the Ribs of a Man: They are born on each side the Bend, and some other Charges, but always in Bend.

*Combatant*, fighting or rampant, face to face; it is only proper to Beasts of Battel.

*Complement*, the Moon is so blazoned when at full.

*Compony*, or *Compounded*, is two rows chequered and no more.

*Counter*, to go toward the Sinister side of the Escoucheon, or to go back again.

*Couped*

*Couped*, cut ſmooth off.

*Couchant*, lying down, proper for Beaſts of Prey.

*Crenella*, ſee Chap 31. in a Chief, or Feſs, or Bar, it is blazoned Embattellee.

*Coward*, a Lion with his Tail between his Legs, and hanging about his Feet.

*Cronels*, is that which is put upon the end of a Tilt, Staff, or Spear, in juſting.

*Creſſant*, a horned Moon with the Horns upwards.

*Croſs*, ſee Chap. 31.

*Croſlet*, a little Croſs, when more than one is born in an Eſcoucheon.

*Croſs Croſlet*, when thoſe little Croſſes are croſſed at the ends.

*Croſs Flory*, hath a Flower-de-luce, iſſuing out at each end, ſome call it Patence.

*Croſs Botony*, when each end hath Balls or Buttons on them.

*Croſs Pattee* or *Formé*, when the ends are broader than the Bars.

*Croſs Fitchee*, when there is a ſpike in the lower end to ſtick it into the Ground.

*Croſs Julian*, like a Saltier, but croſſed a-again at each end.

*Croſs Potent*, when the ends are croſſed like a Crutch, ſome call it a croſs Battoon.

*Croſs Ragulee*, ſee *Ragulee*.

*Croſs Moline*, when the ends are parted, and

and turn outward like the outside Leaves of a Flower-de-luce; it hath its name from a Mill-Link.

*Dalmatica*, a Priest's Garment; see Chap. 2.
*Dancette*, very much cut or indented; see Chap. 31.
*Debruised*, oppressed.
*Delft* or *Delve*, a Spit of Earth; see Chap. 32. Sect. 10.
*Displayed*, spread abroad.
*Dormant*, sleeping.
*Doubled* or *Doublings*, lined or linings.

*Eau*, water; see Chap. 32.
*Embatalia*, see *Crenella*.
*Embowed*, bended as the Dolphin.
*Enaluron*, a Term proper for a Border, or the like, when it is charged with Birds.
*Endorsed*, back to back, Rampant or upright.
*Entoyer*, a Term proper to a Border, when charged with dead or artificial things.
*Enurny*, a Term proper to a Border, and the like, when charged with Beasts.
*Erased*, torn off by Violence.
*Escoucheon*, a Shield whereon Coat-Armour is depicted.
*Expanded*, Spread abroad or set open.

*Fess*

*Feſs*, ſee Chap. 13.

*Fillet*, that which Women bind up their Hair with; it is when the Chief hath a fourth part of it taken off, as it were, at the bottom.

*Fitchee*, a Spike to fix into the Ground; ſee *Croſs*.

*Files*, Some take them for Points, ſome for the folds of Garments, others for Candles; the moſt likely are Points: they are a note of the elder Family, or Heir to a Family, when rightly placed.

*Flanch*, the Flanck; ſee Chap. 31.

*Flaſque*, a bent Bow, ſome ſay; ſee Chapter 31.

*Flory*, ſee *Croſs*; alſo any thing that is flowred on the ſides.

*Formee*, Broad; ſee *Croſs*.

*Frett*, it is as when a Square Frame (as of a Picture, or the like,) hath a ſtick laid on it from ſide to ſide, and another on the other ſide, which binds in the firſt ſtick by croſſing over it, and, turning again on the other ſide of the Frame, holdeth all together.

*Frettee*, is when ſeveral Sticks or Battoons are wadled or woven together, like our Lattice Windows.

*Fucils*, the French take for Spindles whereon Yarn is ſpun; we take them for Weavers

vers Shuttles, and the Dutch for Millpecks; ſee Chap. 32. § 10.

*Frinbrated*, bordered or hemmed.

*Gads of Steel*, ſee Chap. 32. § 10.

*Gambs*, the Paws of Lions, and Beaſts of Prey.

*Guardant*, when a Beaſt of Prey looks upon you as it were with a full Face.

*Gaze*, is the ſame, and proper to Beaſts of Chaſe.

*Gemews*, ſee *Barrs*.

*Gobonated*, cut in pieces.

*Golps*, Wounds; ſee Chap. 32.

*Gore*, the Gore of a Smock, a Note of Effeminacy; ſee Chap. 33.

*Guſſets*, the Guſſets of a Smock; ſee Chapter 33.

*Guttas*, Drops; ſee Chap. 33. § 10.

*Gyrone*, ſee Chap. 31.

*Hauriant*, is a proper Blazon for Fiſh, when they are placed as if they hung at the Line.

*Heawme* and *Timbre*, are thoſe things that are without the Eſcoucheon, as, Mantle, Creſt, *&c.* Chap. 31.

*Honour Point*, ſee Chap. 34.

*Humett*, is a Term in Blazon, when any of the honourable Ordinaries are cut off at ends, ſo that they do not touch the ſides of

of the Eſcoucheon; chiefly the Feſs, Bar, and Chevron.

*Hurt*, a Bruiſe in the Fleſh; ſee Chap. 32.

*Ineſcoucheon*, ſee Chap. 31.

*Indented*, toothed, Chap. 31.

*Ingrailed*, is when the Heads of the Scallops look inward to one another; Chap. 31.

*Invected*, is when the Heads look outward from one the other; Chap. 31.

*Jeſant*, to lie over.

*Knight-Service*, an ancient Tenure of Lands, by which a Man was bound to bear Arms in War for the defence of the Kingdom.

*Lambeaux*, ſee *Files*.

*Larmes*, Tears; ſee Chap. 32. § 10.

*Lodged*, a Term proper to Beaſts of Chace, as Couchant is to Beaſts of Battel.

*Lozenges*, Phyſical Compoſitions; ſee Chapter 32. § 10.

*Maſcles*, Meſhes of a Net, Chap. 32. § 10.

*Mullet*, an imperfect Star, or Spur-Rowel; ſee Chap. 32. § 7.

*Mounting*, a Term proper to Beaſts of Chaſe, as Rampant is to Beaſts of Prey.

*Mound*, is the Globe or Ball, with the Croſs on it, which the King holds in his hand when he ſits in State.

*Mouline*, the Links of a Mill.

*Nay-*

*Nayant*, ſwimming.
*Nebulee*, Clouds, or clouded.
*Nombril*, the Navil, a point in the Eſcoucheon; ſee Chap. 34.

*Orle*, an Eſcoucheon hewed through; ſee Chap. 31.
*Or*, Gold, or yellow.
*Ogreſſes*, Pellets, Gunſtones, or Bullets.

*Pale*, a Pillar, ſee Chap. 31.
*Pallet*, a little Pale; three or five may be in an Eſcoucheon.
*Paley*, when the whole Eſcoucheon is compoſed of Pales.
*Paſſant*, a Term proper to a Beaſt of Battel, and is uſed when they are walking along, or paſſing.
*Pattee*, ſee *Form*, or *Croſs*.
*Pattence-Flory*, ſee *Flory*; only it is peculiar to a Croſs, which Flory is not.
*Pierced*, when there is a hole in the Charge, through which the Field may be ſeen.
*Pendent*, hanging down.
*Pile*, ſuch as is driven into Foundations when it is extended to the lower end of the Eſcoucheon; but when it reacheth but half way, it is taken for a Wedge.
*Plates*, Quoits of Silver uncoined.
*Poix*, Pitch.

*Potent*,

*Potent*, see *Croſs*.
*Proper*, the natural colour of any thing.
*Purfled*, a Term proper for thoſe Borders that are compoſed of Furr.
*Purpure*, Purple.

*Quarters*, see Chap. 31.
*Quere*, the Tail of a Beaſt, chiefly uſed in the Lion.
*Quere Double*, forked, or two Tails.
*Quere Double in Saltier*, when the two Tails turn inward at the ends, and croſs one the other in Saltier.
*Quere Inflected*, when the Tail comes between the Legs, and turns over the Back.
*Quere Renowned*, elevated over the Head,

*Ragulee*, when the Branches are cut from the Stock of a Tree, *&c.* leaving ſome part on, like the ragged Staff.
*Rampant*, when a Beaſt of Battel ſtands upright on his hinder Legs.
*Rebated*, the point of a Weapon broken off.
*Regardant*, looking backward.
*Reſpecting*, when Fiſh, or Beaſts of Chaſe, ſtand upright one againſt the other; see *Combatant*.
*Reverſe*, turned the bottom upwards.
*Ribon*, like a Bend, but very narrow, and doth not touch the corner of the Eſcoucheon.

*Roundle*,

*Roundle*, see Chap. 32. § 10.

*Saltier*, see Chap. 32.

*Saliant*, a Term proper for Beasts of Prey, when they are not so upright as Rampant, it signifies to seise the Prey.

*Scarp*, is a very narrow Sinister Bend.

*Seiant*, sitting upon the Tayl.

*Shaperoon*, a French Hood.

*Sliped*, is when a Branch or Flower is plucked off from the Stock; and not cut or couped.

*Socage*, an Ancient Tenure of Land, by doing some inferiour service of Husbandry to the Lord of the Fee.

*Springing*, is proper to Beasts of Chace; when they leap forward and are placed in the same posture that Beasts of Prey are when Saliant; in fish it is when they are placed in Bend.

*Steel Gads*, see *Gads*; and Chap. 32. Sect. 10.

*Stole*, a long Garment or Robe of Honour, the Keeper whereof is generally one of the Nobility; and styled Groom of the Stole, by the Vulgar Groom of the Stool.

*Tenne*, Orange Colour; a Colour Stainant.

*Tripant*, a Term proper for Beasts of Chace, as Passant is for Beasts of Battel.

*Trunked*, is when a Tree or the like is cut off, so that the inside thereof is to be seen,

and

and is also depicted round, both which couped is not.

*Torce*, is the wreath whereon the Helmet in the Creſt ſtandeth; and is uſed in their Coats who are under the Degree of a Baron.

*Tortuaux*, wafers uſed in the Sacrament (by the Papiſts.)

*Tower*, ſee *Caſtles*.

*Vamplet*, is that on a Tilt Spear which covers the hand of the Tilter.

*Verdoy*, is a Term proper to a Border charged with Flowers.

*Ulſter*, is the Canton on the Arms of all Baronets, (which is Argent, a Siniſter hand in Pale, couped at Wriſt, Gules,) and ſo called, becauſe it is the Arms of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*.

*Undee* or *Undaded*, waved.

*Volant*, flying.

*Voided*, is when the inner ſide of an Ordinary or Charge is taken away, ſo that the Field is ſeen through.

*Vulned*, wounded.

*Wreath*, ſee *Torce*.

*Waved*, ſee *Undee*.

THE Number of the House of Peers is about 200 at this time.

The Number of Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, that make up the House of Commons. are 515.

*Of Weights and Measures of* England, *&c.*

*Avoir du pois* hath 16 Ounces to the Pound, 16 Drachms to the Ounce, 112 Pound make an hundred Weight, and 2000 Pound make a Tun.

*Troy* Weight hath only 12 Ounces to the Pound, but then they are weightier than *Avoir du pois.*

The least Measure is a Barly-Corn.
3 Barly-Corns make Inch.
4 Inches make a Handfull.
3 Handfulls make a Foot.
3 Foot make a Yard.
1 Yard and a quarter make an Ell.
5 Foot make a Pace.
6 Foot make a Fathom.
16 Foot and an half make a Perch, Pole, or Rod.
40 Perch make a Furlong.

8 Furlongs make a Mile.
60 Miles make a Degree.
360 Degrees is the compaſs of the Earth.
40 Perch in length, and 4 in breadth make an Acre of Land.

1 Pound *Avoir du pois* makes a Pint.
2 Pints make a Quart.
2 Quarts a Pottle.
2 Pottles a Gallon.
8 Gallons a Firkin of Ale.
9 Gallons a Firkin of Beer.
2 Firkins a Kilderkin.
2 Kilderkins a Barrel.
1 Barrel and half of Beer meaſure make an Hogſhead.
2 Hogſheads a Pipe or Butt.
2 Butts a Tun.

One Pound *Troy* weight makes a Pint of Wine.
18 Gallons of Wine (*Troy* weight) make a Rundlet.
42 Gallons make a Tierce.
63 Gallons a Hogſhead.
126 Gallons a Pipe or Butt.
2 Butts a Tun.
2 Gallons a Peck.
4 Pecks a Buſhel.
8 Buſhels a Quarter.
10 Quarters a Wey or Laſt.

The

## The Worth of Gold.

| | l. | s. | d. | q. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| One Pound weight is worth | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| One Ounce | 03 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| One Penny-weight | 00 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| One Grain or Barly-corn | 00 | 0 | 1 | 2 |

## The Worth of Silver.

| | l. | s. | d. | q. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| One Pound weight is worth | 03 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| One Ounce | 00 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| One Penny-weight | 00 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| One Grain or Barly-corn | 00 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

*England* is in length 386, in breadth 276, and in compass 1532 Miles.

*Ireland* is in length 303, in breadth 279, and in compass 948 Miles.

*Isle of Man* is in length 28, in breadth 18, and in compass 91 Miles.

*Isle of Anglesey* is in length 21, breadth 18, and in compass 81 Miles.

*Isle of Wight* is in length 22, in breadth 11, and in compass 57 Miles.

## *Foreign Money.*

9 Deniers make an Engliſh Penny.
9 Soulx make an Engliſh Shilling.
9 Francks make an Engliſh Pound.
1 Gilder makes five Shillings and ſix pence.
12 Blanks, or 6 Marvedys make a Stiver, or Engliſh Penny.
6 Stivers make 4 Quartoes.
4 Quartoes make a Royal.

SOME

Sup. 148. Ar

# Licenſed,

*James Frazier.*

THE

# Hiſtorian's Guide,

OR,

# *BRITAIN's* REMEMBRANCER.

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With an Alphabetical Table for the more eaſie finding any thing out.

*LONDON*,

Printed for *W. Crook*, at the *Green-Dragon* without *Temple Bar*, 1690.

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A

# CONTINUATION

OF THE

# Hiſtorian's Guide,

OR,

# BRITTAIN'S

## *Remembrancer*, &c.

1687. THE Duke of *Albemarle* arrived at *Barbadoes*.

*N.* 25. The new Grand Seignior took upon him

27. the Government at *Conſtantinople*.

*Dec.* 6 A great Inundation in *Ireland*.

16. A Proclamation of K. *James* II. to prize Canaries, to be ſold at 18*d.* the Quart.

24. *Tho. Shaft*) executed at *Wapping*-dock, being condemned by the Admiralty.

*Jan.* 20. The Marquess of *Bedmar*, Envoy from the King of *Spain*, had Audience.

22. A Proclamation against Pyrats in *America*.

Duke of *Berwick* made Governour of *Portsmouth*.

*F.* 10. A Proclamation against seditious Books.

*Mar.* 2. Two Proclamations to forbid the English entring into foreign Service.

6. The Commissioners sate at *Chelmsford* to enquire after money levyed on Dissenters.

9. The Duke of *Grafton* arrived in the *Downs*.

20. *Exeter* new Charter brought down by the Mayor.

1688.

*Apr.* 6. A Proclamation against exporting of Wool, *&c.*

*May* 4. An Order of Council, signed by the Clerk of the Council, for ordering the King's Declaration of Tolleration to be read in Churches on the 20th and 27th Instant, being Sundays.

8. The King went to *Chatham*.

11. *Chester* Mail robbed nigh *Coventry*.

15. Captain *Froud* arrived at *Plymouth* from the *West-Indies*.

30. The Seir *de Lente*, Envoy from the King of *Denmark*, had his Audience of *Congé*.

*Jun.* 8. The Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and six Bishops more, committed to the Tower for Petitioning the King not to reade the Declaration of Toleration in Churches.

14. Sir *Roger Strickland* with 20 Sail of Men of War in the *Downs*.

15. The Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Bishops of St. *Asaph*, *Ely*, *Chichester*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Peterborough*, and *Bristoll*, were brought to the King's-

King's-Bench Bar, from the Tower, (where they were sent the 8th.) and arraigned, tryed, and acquitted the 29th of *May*, Instant.

Prince and Princess of *Denmark* came from the *Bath*.

17. Appointed a Day of Thanksgiving for the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*, that was said to be born on *Trinity* Sunday, about 10 of the Clock in the morning.

*Naples* almost ruined by an Earthquake.

22. Seignior *Garstorf*, Envoy from the King of *Denmark*, had Audience.

23. Marquess *Cattaneo*, Envoy from the Duke of *Modena*, had Audience.

Seignior *Zeugleslin*, Envoy from the Prince of *Orange*, had Audience.

26. A Call of Sergeants, *viz. W. Leffant*, *John Rotheram*, *V. Denn*, *Sol. Lovell*, Sir *H. Chancy*, *W. Moses*, *H. Trinder*, *H. Fuller*, and *W. Tomson*.

29. *Tho. Jifford*, Mayor of *Exeter*, Knighted.

The Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, went to kiss the hand of the young Prince of *Wales*, the Recorder did present the Marchioness of *Powis*, his Governerness, with a Purse of Gold.

*July* 14. Thomas *Elmes*, Esq; Knighted.

17. Fire-works on the *Thames*, for the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*.

18. *James*, Duke of *Ormond*, dyed in the 79th year of his Age, at *Kingston-Hall* in *Dorsetshire*.

24. The King and Queen went to *Windsor*, and went the third of *August* to *Richmond*, and on the ninth to *Whitehall*.

*Aug.* 4. The new Charter was brought to *Newcastle* upon *Tyne*.

12. *Samuel Gerrard*, Esq; Knighted.

The Mayor of *Scarbrough* tossed in a Blanket by a Captain that quartered in the Town.

Judge *Allybone* dyed.

*Sep.* 2. Sir *Robert Vyner* dyed.

4. Sir *John Shorter*, Lord mayor of *London*, dyed, and was buried the 12th at St. *Saviour*'s in *Southwark*.

6. *Belgrade* taken by Storm by the German Forces.

8. Sir *John Eyles* ſworn Lord Mayor of *London*.

9. Counteſs-Dowager of *Feverſham* dyed at *Tunbridge*.

10. Lieutenant Coll. *Beaumont*, Captain *Paſton*, and four Captains of the D. of *Berwick*'s Regiment, were at a Council of War at *Windſor* caſhier'd for not admitting of Iriſhmen into their Companies.

14. *Tho. Lane*, of St. *Lawrence Lane*, Knighted.

17. Prince and Princeſs of *Denmark* came from *Tunbridge*.

Coll. *Bevile Skelton*, Eſq; ſent to the Tower.

18. The King came from *Windſor* to *Whitehall*.

19. He went to *Chatham*.

20. The Queen and Prince of *Wales* came from *Windſor* to *Whitehall*.

21. The King's Declaration about the Parliament.

Sir *Tho. Fitch*, that made Fleet-Ditch, was buried at *Eltham*.

22. Came out the French King's Memorials againſt the Pope, and againſt the Emperour.

28. The King's Proclamation came out againſt the Dutch, and the ſame day came out the King's general Pardon.

30. The Biſhop of *London* was reſtored.

*Octob.* 2. The Charter of *London* reſtored by the Lord Chancellour, and Sir *W. Pritchard* deſired to take the Chair, but he refuſed it: The ſame day the general Pardon came out again with Alterations.

Sir

6. Sir *J. Chapman* sworn Lord Mayor of *Lond.*

15. The Prince of *Wales* named at St. *James's* Chapel, *James-Francis-Edward.*

17. A Proclamation, and an Order of Council, came out, for restoring of Charters, Liberties, Rights, and Franchises to all Corporations.

The Earl of *Derby* made Lord Lieutenant of *Cheshire* and *Lancashire.*

19. The Prince of *Orange* set sail with 50 Capital Men of War, 26 smaller, 25 fire Ships, 300 fly Boats, Pinks, *&c.* for *England*, but by a Storm that Night was driven back again.

22. The Birth of the Prince of *Wales* was examined before the Privy Council.

27. The Earl of *Sunderland* put out of the Council and Secretary of State.

28. The Lord Viscount *Preston* made Secretary, *&c.* in his room.

*Nov.* 1. The Prince of *Orange* set sail with the Fleet that he had put out on the 19th of *Octob.* with about 100 small Ships more than was then, so here was 500.

2. A Proclamation against the Prince of *Orange's* Manifesto.

3. The Dutch Fleet sailed by *Dover*, and lost a small Vessel of about 100 men.

5. The Prince of *Orange* landed at *Torbay*, nigh *Dartmouth*, in *Devon*, with the Dutch Army, about 15000 men.

13. The Lord *Lovelace*, and thirteen of his party, were taken at *Cyrencester*, as they were going to the Prince of *Orange.*

16. Dr. *Lamplugh*, Bishop of *Exeter*, having left *Exeter* on the Prince of *Orange's* coming, came up to *London*, and K. *James* made him Archbishop of *York.*

17. Eighteen Lords Spiritual and Temporal petition K. *James* for a Parliament.

17. The King went to *Windsor* in order to his Journey to *Sarum*.

26. K. *James* came from *Sarum* to *Whitehall*.

Coll. *Bevile Skelton* made Lieutenant of the Tower.

28. An Order by K. *James* for a Parliament to sit *Jan.* 15.

The French King's Ordinance for a War with the Dutch came out.

*Dec.* 11. Dyed at St. *James*'s the Countess Dowager of *Ossory*.

12. A false Allarm of an Irish Massacre in and about *London*, which Allarm spread over all *England*.

The Rabble up in several places for several days, pulling down Mass houses, and Papist's houses; (among others,) great mischief done to the Spanish Ambassadour's: It ceased *Decemb.* 12.

The Lord Chancellour *Jeffreys* taken in *Wapping*, and sent Prisoner to the Tower of *London*.

13. The Lords publish an Order to keep *London* and *Middlesex* quiet.

The Lords and Citizens waited on the Prince of *Orange* at *Henley* with an Address.

K. *James* stopped in a Smack nigh *Feversham* in *Kent*; with him, the Earl of *Peterborough*, Sir *Ed. Hales*, *&c.* Four Coaches were sent for him, and on the 16th he came to *Whitehall*; on the 18th he left *Whitehall*, and went to Sir *Richard Head*'s, nigh *Rochester*; on the 23d he withdrew for *France*.

14. The Prince of *Orange* came to *Windsor*.

The Duke of *Grafton* assaulted in the *Strand* at the head of his Regiment; The person shot dead that assaulted him.

The

The Lords publiſh an Order for the quieting of the Iriſh.

18. The Prince of *Orange* came to St. *James*'s, and his Forces to *London*.

19. The Prince of *Orange* viſited the Queen Dowager at *Sommerſet-houſe*, and this day the Prince and Princeſs of *Denmark* came to *Whitehall*.

20. The Aldermen and Citizens of *London* waited on the Prince of *Orange* at St. *James*'s.

21. The Prince of *Orange* publiſhed an Order to return the Arms into the publik Store, and an Order about quartering of Soldiers.

22. The Lords Spiritual and Temporal aſſembled at *Weſtminſter*, and ordered *F. Guine*, Eſq; to ſign ſuch Orders as were made by them.

23. The Prince of *Orange* ordered the French Ambaſſadour to leave *England*.

25. The Peers preſent to the Pr. of *Orange* two Addreſſes; the firſt, of Thanks, *&c.* and to deſire his Highneſs to accept the Government till *Jan.* 22. next; the ſecond, to iſſue out Letters to the Coroners to chuſe Convention-men, to ſit *Jan.* 22.

26. The Aldermen and Citizens of *London* agreed to the ſaid Addreſs.

29. The Prince of *Orange* gave his Anſwer to the ſaid Addreſſes.

30. The Prince of *Orange* put out his Declaration, authoriſing Sheriffs, Juſtices, *&c.* to act; the ſame day his Highneſs received the Sacrament at St. *James*'s by the hands of the Biſhop of *London*.

*Jan.* 2. The Prince of *Orange* publiſhed a Declaration for the better collecting the Revenue.

3. The Lord *Dartmouth* with the Fleet came into the *Downs*.

The

5. The Prince of *Orange* published an Order for regular Election of Convention-men.
The *Sedgmore* Frigot lost nigh *Plymouth*.
6. Dr. *Seth Ward*, Bishop of *Sarum*, dyed.
7. Coll. *John Darcy*, Heir to the Earl of *Holderness*, dyed.
8. *James Howard*, Earl of *Suffolk*, dyed.
The Prince of *Orange* published a Declaration for quartering of Soldiers.
9. The Countess of *Huntingdon* was carried through *London* in order to her Interrment.
10. *Scotland* address the Prince of *Orange* to take their Government upon him till *March* next.
16. The Prince of *Orange*'s Declaration for paying the Seamen.
19. The Prince of *Orange*'s Order for paying and keeping the Soldiers in order.
22. The Convention met at *Westminster*; the Marques of *Hallifax* made Speaker of the Lords House, and Mr. *Powle* of the Commons: then they desired the Prince of *Orange* to take on him the Administration of the Government for a farther time; also, ordered that a Thanksgiving-day be kept *Jan.* 31. at *London*, *&c.* and *Feb.* 14. in all *England*. The Prince of *Orange* sent a Letter to the House of Lords about setling the Government.
*Feb.* 2. The Order to forbid *Feb.* 6. to be kept a Thanksgiving-day.
A great number of people go to *Westminster* to desire the Convention to crown the Prince and Princess of *Orange*.
4. The Lord Mayor published an Order to prevent the tumultuous meeting at *Westminster*.
6. The Prince of *Orange*'s Proclamation to prevent the abuses in Forests.
7. The Lords in the Convention agreed with the Commons, that the Throne was vacant, and

and that the Prince and Princess of *Orange* ought to be King and Queen.

12. The Princess of *Orange* landed at *White-hall.*

13. The Prince and Princess of *Orange* proclaimed King and Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, by the name of *William* and *Mary*, at *London*; on the 19th at *Rippon*, *Beverly*, *Lancaster*, *Hartford*, *Ware*, *Royston*, *Baldock*, *Tring*, St. *Albanes*, *Stamford*, *Alesbury*, *Wendover*, *Chesham*, *Beaconsfield*, *Rewsborrow*, *Colebrook*, *Burnham*, *Ivingo*, *Marlo*, &c. the 18th at *Bath*, *Cardigan*, &c. the 23d at *York*, *Taunton*, &c. *March* 5. at *Bridgewater*, *Bristoll*, &c. the 6th at *Sandwich*, &c.

14. K. *William* put out a Proclamation for the collecting of the Revenue to continue as in *December* last.

16. K. *William*'s Order in Council for alteration of the Royal Family's Names in the Common-Prayer.

18. K. *William* made a Speech to the Lords and Commons at *Westminster*.

21. The Bishop of *London*, and the Clergy of the City, waited on K. *William* at *White-hall.*

22. K. *William*'s Declaration to order the Irish to lay down their Arms by *April* following.

23. K. *William* signed the Act for the sitting of the Parliament, and after, the King and Queen went to *Hampton-Court*.

26. Sir *John Read*'s House was robbed at *Bracket-hall* in *Hartfordshire*.

28. A Proclamation for the discovery of Mr. *Brent*. Another for bringing in Arms imbezelled.

*Mar.* 2. Serj. *Maynard*, Serj. *Rawlinson*, and Sir *Anthony Keck*, are made Commissioners of the Great Seal of *England*.

*Henry*

*Henry Pollexfen*, Esq; Attorney General.
Sir *Geo. Treby*, Sollicitor General.
Lord *Willoughby*, Chancellour of the Dutchy.
Lord *Lovelace*, Captain of the Band of Pensioners.
Lord *Lucas*, chief Governour of the Tower of *London*.

4. The Earl of *Sandwich* his Funeral.

8. *William Harbord*, Esq; sworn of the Privy-Council.
The *Brandenburghs* got a Victory over the French at *Nuis*.
The Lords and Commons present an Address to stand by K. *William* with their Lives and Fortunes. K. *William* desires their care of the Dutch, *Ireland*, and the Fleet.
*Arthur Herbert*, Esq; *John* Earl of *Carbury*, Sir *Michael Wharton*, Bart. Sir *Tho. Lee*, Bart. Sir *John Chicheſly*, Sir *John Lowther*, Bart. of *White-haven*, and *William Sacheveril*, Esq; Commissioners for the Admiralty.

*Mar.* 9. Dr. *Gilbert Burnet* elected Bishop of *Sarum*, (in the place of Dr. *S. Ward*, deceased) and consecrated at *Fulham*, by the Bishops of *London*, *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, *Landaff*, St. *Asaph*, and *Carlile*.

12. The City of *London* made an Address to K. *William*.
*Charles Sedly*, Esq; of *Southfleet*, in *Kent*, Knighted.
K. *James* II. arrived at *Kingsale* in *Ireland*, and on the 24th entred *Dublin* on Horseback, and the next day published three Proclamations.

16. K. *William* made a Speech in the House of Lords, and passed two Acts.
The Parliament addressed the King to put his Proclamation out against the Soldiers that disserted. The

The Sheriffs of all Counties of *England* were appointed by K. *William*.

A Proclamation for Crowning K. *William* and Q. *Mary*, and Proclaimed at *London* on the 20th, for the Coronation to be on the 11th of *April* next.

The Convention of *Scotland* met, and chose Duke *Hamilton* Speaker, and on the 23d sent their Answer to K. *William*'s Letter, by the Lord *Rosse*.

17. Sir *John Chapman*, Lord Mayor of *London* dyed.

18. Sir *John Berry* came into the Downs with a Squadron of Men of War.

20. The Lord Lieutenants of all the Counties of *England* appointed by K. *William*.

21. Alderman *Pilkington* chose Lord Mayor of *London* for the remainder of the year.

K. *William* signed the Act for a present Aid of 412000 *l*.

1689.

*Mar.* 27. THE Lord *Coot* made Treasurer and Receiver General to Q. *Mary*.

30. Being Easter day, Sir *Geo. Lockhart* was shot dead as he came from Church at *Edenburgh*; he was Lord President of the Sessions of *Scotland*.

*Apr.* 1. A Proclamation for bringing in of Arms.

2. The Convocation of *Scotland* voted the Throne vacant; and on the 4th, voted to settle the Crown on K. *William* and Q. *Mary*; and on the 10th proclaimed them, and declared against Bishops, and made a new Oath of Allegiance to K. *William* and Q. *Mary*.

3. K. *William* passed three Acts of Parliament at *Westminster*.

Coll. *Cunningham* and Coll. *Richards* shipt their Regiments at *Liverpool*, in *Lancashire*, for *Ireland*.

Duke

Duke *Frederick Mareſchal de Schomberg*, and *William* Earl of *Devonſhire*, made Knights of the Garter; Dr. *Burnet*, Biſhop of *Sarum*, ſworn Chancellour of that Order.

4. King *William*'s Declaration to ſecure all Soldiers of Engliſh Pay, though ſent beyond Seas.

5. The Duke of *Ormond* inſtalled Knight of the Garter.

Admiral *Herbert* ſailed with his Fleet from *Spithead*.

6. Monſr. *d'Avaux*, the French Ambaſſadour, made his publick entrance into *Dublin*, and had his Audience of K. *James* II. at the Caſtle.

8. The Iriſh beat by a Sally made by the Proteſtants out of *Colerain*.

*Charles*, Viſcount *Mordant*, (ſince Earl of *Monmouth*,) *Henry* Lord *de la Mere*, *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, Sir *Hen. Capell*, *Rich. Hambden*, *Sen.* Eſq; made Commiſſioners of the Treaſury.

9. *Jonathan*, Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*, elected Biſhop of *Exeter*.

K. *William* paſſed the Act for the Coronation Oath, and 2 Acts more.

Dyed at *Rome* Queen *Chriſtiana* of *Sweedland*.

10. Prince *George* of *Denmark* made Baron of *Ockingham*, Earl of *Kendale*, and Duke of *Cumberland*.

The Marqueſs of *Wincheſter* made Duke of *Bolton*.

*William Bentinck*, Eſq; made Baron of *Cyrenceſter*, Viſcount *Woodſtock*, and Earl of *Portland*.

Viſcount *Faulconberg* made Earl of *Faulconberg*.

Viſcount

Viſcount *Mordant* made Earl of *Monmouth*.

Lord *Mountague* made Viſcount *Mountbermer*, and Earl of *Mountague*.

Lord *Churchill* made Earl of *Marlborough*.

*Henry Sidney*, Eſq; made Baron *Milton*, Viſcount *Sidney*, of *Sheppy* in *Kent*.

Lord *Lumley* made Viſcount *Lumley* of *Lumley*-Caſtle in *Durham*.

Lord *Cholmondly* made Baron of *Cholmondly*, of *Wich Malbanch*, alias *Nantwich*, in *Cheſhire*.

*Tho. Pilkington*, Eſq; Lord Mayor of *London*, Knighted.

Sir *Geo. Hewit* made Baron of *James*-Town, and Viſcount *Goran* in *Ireland*.

11. K. *William* and Q. *Mary* crowned at *Weſtminſter*, by the Biſhop of *London*, and the day kept with great Ceremony in moſt of the chief Towns in *England*.

12. The Houſe of Commons walked on foot from *Weſtminſter* to *White-hall*, to congratulate their Majeſties on their Coronations.

17. Admiral *Herbert* arrived at *Kingſale*, in *Ireland*.

18. *George Jeffereys*, Baron of *Wemm*, and late Lord Chancellour of *England*, dyed in the Tower of *London*, and was buried in the Tower privately the Sunday night following, by an Order his Relations got from K. *William*.

The Sieur *de Schmittan*, Envoy extraordinary from the Duke of *Brandenburgh* had Audience of the King and Queen, at *Hampton-Court*.

19. *George Booth*, Eſq; Sir *Richard Temple*, Sir *John Worden*, Sir *Robert Southwell*, Sir *Robert Clayton*, Sir *Patience Ward*, made Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms.

20. The Lords Addreſs to K. *William* to ſupport the Church of *England*, and to call a Convocation.

Sir *Henry Fane*, Sir *Hen. Ashurst*, Sir *Hum. Edwin*, *Tho. Frankland*, Esq; *Fran. Parry*, Esq; *John Danvers*, Esq; and *John Wilcox*, *Jun.* Esq; made Commissioners for the Excise.

24. The Earl of *Danby* made Marquess of *Caermarthen*.

K. *William* passed six Acts of Parliament.

26. An Address of the House of Commons to K. *William*, for a War with *France*, and the King's Answer to it.

The Baron *de Schutz*, Envoy extraordinary from the Dukes of *Lunenburgh*, *&c.* had Audience of their Majesties at *Hampton-Court*.

Two Proclamations came out, 1. To incourage French Protestants. 2. For prohibiting French Goods.

The Estates of *Scotland* named the Earl of *Argyle*, Sir *James Montgomery*, and Sir *John Dalrimple*, to go Commissiones for *England*, to offer the Crown of *Scotland* to K. *William* and Q. *Mary*, which was done accordingly, on the 11th of *May*, in great solemnity, in the Banqueting House at *Whitehall*, to which place the Commissioners came by Post.

27. Arrived at *Portsmouth* the Wolf, from *Virginia*, having on Board the Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, Governour of *Virginia*.

29. K. *William* put out two Proclamations for prohibiting Seamen to serve foreign Princes, *&c.*

*May* 1. K. *William* passed at *Westminster* the Poll Act, and two more.

A Fight betwixt Admiral *Herbert* and the French at *Bantry* Bay in the N. W. of *Ireland*.

2. The Estates of *Scotland* adjourned to the 21st instant.

4. A Call of Serjeants, *viz.* Sir *Hen. Pollexfen*, *Nich. Lechmore*, *Tho. Rookesby*, *John Thurburn*, *Will.*

*Will. Wogan*, *Will. Pawlet*, *Nath. Bond*, *Gyles Eyres*, *Hen. Hatſell*, *John Blencow*, *Peyton Ventris*, *John Powell*, *Roger Bellwood*, *John Tremain*, *John Trenchard*, and *John Turton*, Eſqs;

The ſame day the Judges were conſtituted, *viz.* Sir *John Holt*, Ch. Juſt. Sir *W. Dolben*, Sir *W. Gregory*, and *Gyles Eyres*, Eſq; of the King's-Bench; Sir *Henry Pollexfen*, Ch. Juſt. Sir *John Powell*, *Tho Rookesby*, and *Peyton Ventris*, Eſqs; of the Common Pleas; Sir *Robert Atkinſon*, Ch. Baron, Sir *Ed. Nevile*, *Nich. Lechmore*, and *John Turton*, Eſqs; of the Exchequer.

*John Trenchard*, Eſq; Ch. Juſt. of *Cheſter*.

Sir *Geo. Treby*, Attorney General.

*John Summers*, Eſq; Sollicitor General.

5. The Plate Fleet arrived in the *Downs*, richly laden.

7. A Declaration of War againſt *France* came out.

A Proclamation againſt a Libell called *The Hiſtory of the Convention*, offering 100 *l.* reward to diſcover Author or Printer.

9. The Thankſgiving-day was kept in *Scotland* for their Deliverance from Popery and Slavery.

11. K. *William* gave his Royal Aſſent to five Acts at *Weſtminſter*.

13. A Proclamation for appointing Commiſſioners for the Poll Act, and another to prevent falſe Muſters.

16. K. *William* came to *Portſmouth*, and on board the *Elizabeth* Frigot dined with Admiral *Herbert*, where he declared his Royal intention to make Admiral *Herbert* an Earl; and there Knighted Capt. *John Aſhby*, and Capt. *Clowdeſ. Shovell*, and the King returned that

Evening to *Hampton-Court*, after giving 2600*l.* amongst the wounded, *&c.* Seamen.

A great Sally by the Protestants at *Londonderry*, with success.

*George* Lord *Melvill* made sole Secretary of State in *Scotland*.

*Frederick* Count *de Schomberg* made General of all his Majesty's Forces, Master General of the Ordinance, and of his Majesty's Privy Council, Baron of *Teys*, Earl of *Brantford*, marquess of *Harwich*, and Duke of *Schomberg*.

18. About 120 Seamen came Voluntiers from *Norwich* to serve his Majesty, and about 150 more went by Land to *Portsmouth* on the same account.

*Robert Casor*, Master of the Advice, a Cole Ship, beat two French Prizes.

20. Sir *Robert Wright*, late Lord Chief Justice, dyed in *Newgate*.

22. The Assistence Frigot came into *Plymouth* with the Body of the late Duke of *Albemarle*.

23. K. *William*'s Declaration, with an Order of Council, for encouraging Seamen.

K. *William*'s Proclamation for a Fast to be kept about *London*, on the fifth of *June*, on the 19th all *England* over.

24. K. *William* gave his Royal Assent to the Act for Toleration of Dissenters, and two Acts more.

The Estates of *Scotland* read K. *William*'s Letter to make them a Convention, which they acccepted with thanks, and adjourned to *June* 5. and ordered all their Members to meet then.

27. The Heers *Engelenburg*, *Witsen*, *Odyck*, *Citters*, and *Dyckvelt*, Ambassadours extraordinary from *Holland*, made their publick Entrance, and on the 30th had their publick Audience

dience at the Banquetting House at *Whitehall*.

28. K. *William* gave his Royal Assent to two Acts of Parliament.

Vice-Admiral *Almonde* arrived at *Portsmouth* with part of the Dutch Fleet.

The *Scanderoon* Fleet came to *Plymouth*.

*May* The Dutchess of *Albemarle* arrived at *Plymouth*, from *Jamaica*.

30. The Duke of *Somerset* was installed Chancellour of *Cambridge*, at *Northumberland* House in the Strand.

31. Major General *Kirke* set Sail from *High-lake*, nigh *Leverpole*, with his Forces for *London-Derry*.

*June* Admiral *Herbert* created Earl of *Torrington*,

1. and Baron *Herbert* of *Torbay*.

4. The *Assistant Frigat* with fourteen Merchant men from the *West-Indies*, came into the *Downs*.

*John Ashburnham* Esq; Created Baron *Ashburnham* of *Ashburn*-Hall in *Sussex*.

The *Dutch* Ambassadours had Audience.

6. The *Dutch* Fleet of Thirty Capital Ships came to the *Spit-head*.

10. *Edward Mosely*, Esq; of *Lancashire* Knighted.

13. *Edinburgh* Castle deliverd up, by the Duke of *Gourdon*.

14. His Majesty set Sail from the *Spit-head*.

15. *London-Derry* made another advantageous Sally.

Major General *Kirke* came to the *Lough* before *London-Derry*.

16. The Fortress of *Keyseawreart* surrendered by the *French* to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*.

17. Above Eighty of the Clergy of *London* went in a Body to take the Oaths at *Westminster-hall*.

The Parliament of *Scotland* met, and passed an Act to ascertain King *William*'s Authority.

22. King *William* went to the Parliament at *Westminster*, and passed Ten Acts.

24. King *William*'s Proclamation to offer one Hundred Pound to discover either Sir *Adam Blair*, or Doctor *Robert Grey*, for dispersing King *James*'s Declaration.

25. *John Studer* was executed at *Kingston* for deserting His Majesty's Service.

28. King *William* went to the House of Lords and made a Speech to the Parliament.

30. King of *Sweden*'s Envoy had Audience.

*July* 5. An Act passed in *Scotland* to take away the Supremacy over *Ecclesiastical* Affairs.

6. *James Ermendenger* made Master of their Majesties Hand-Guns.

A Plot discovered to have fired *Edinburgh*, and to have destroyed the Estates, on the Eight instant, on which discovery about Forty Persons were secured.

9. The Earl of *Pembroke* had Audience of the States of *Holland*.

10. There landed from Three French Men of War about Eight hundred Irish in *Argile-shire* in *Scotland*, from *Carrickfergus*.

11. King *William* called by Writ to sit as Barons in the House of Lords, *Charles* Lord *Dursley*, and *Robert* Lord Viscount *Lisle*, who took their places.

The Protestants at *Inniskilling* by a Sally beat a Convoy of four hundred, and took two Firkins of money, and fifteen Waggons of Ammunition and Provisions.

13. A Proclamation to offer Ten pound to discover any High-way man.

*Robert Serle* Esq; appointed to be Consul of *Leghorne*.

Duke

17. Duke *Schomberg* left *White-hall* in order to his journey to *Chester*, towards his Relief of *Ireland*.

20. Duke *Schomberg* came to *Chester*, being received with great respect, next day viewed the ground where the Camp was to be.

21. A French Man of War brought in as a prize to *Plymouth*, which came from *Ireland*.

22. The Act for Abolishing the Episcopacy in *Scotland*, was touched with the Sceptre.

23. The Spanish Ambassadour had his publick Audience.

24. About four of the Clock in the Morning her Royal Highness Princess *Anne* of *Denmark* was brought to Bed of a Son, and on the Twenty seventh was Christen'd by the name of *William*, by the Bishop of *London* at *Hampton* Court, where his Majesty declared him Duke of *Gloucester*.

25. King *William* passed nine Acts of Parliament.

26. Came out a Proclamation against exporting of *Salt Petre*.

31. *Martin Wiscomb* made Consul of *Cadiz*, and Saint *Maries*.

*London-derry* in *Ireland* was relieved after it was brought to that extremity, that five hundred ninety one Bombs had been shot into the Town, and six thousand dyed for want of Provisions, and five thousand fighting men left in it; the same night the Duke of *Berwick* with King *James*'s Forces raised the Siege, and went away burning all places they left behind.

*Aug.* 1. A great fight in *Scotland* betwixt General *Mackay*, and the Lord *Dundee*, where the latter was killed.

The

2. The Parliament of *Scotland* Adjourned to the eighth of *October*.

Pope *Innocent* XI. dyed in the 79th year of his Age, and was the sixth buried at Saint *Peter's* Church at *Rome*, after he had lain three days in the Church for publick view.

3. The Earl of *Torrington* with the Fleet nigh the Isle of *Silly*, designed for the Coast of *Ireland*.

7. Four Ships went with Provisions from *Highlake* to *London-derry*.

8. *Launceston* in *Cornwall*, did present an Address to King *William*, being the first of any County of *England*.

12. Duke *Schomberg* set Sail from *Highlake*, and on the thirteenth landed at *Bangor* (in the North of *Ireland*) with the English Forces.

15. A Fight betwixt Prince *Waldeck*, with the *English*, and *Dutch* Forces, and Mareschal *d'Humieres* with the *French*, where near two thousand of the latter were killed.

20. The fight at *Dunkell* in *Scotland*.

22. *William Forester*, and *James Forbes*, Esqs; and Clerks of the *Green-cloth*, were Knighted at *Hampton Court*.

27. *Francis Blake* of *Ford Castle*, Knighted at *Hampton Court*.

28. *Carrick fergus* in *Ireland* surrendred to Duke *Schomberg* after four days Siege.

The North Male Robbed nigh *Newington*; in *Middlesex*.

29. Mr. *Walker*, late Governour of *London-derry*, waited on their Majesties at *Hampton Court*, where the King presented him five Thousand pound as a Reward.

The

The Earl of *Levins* is made Governour of *Edinburgh* Caſtle.

The Earl of *Torrington* with the Fleet at *Torbay*.

*Aug.* 31. Mr. *Walker* late Governour of *London-derry*, waited on King *William* at *Hampton Court*, and preſented an Addreſs.

The *Cheſter* Male Robbed betwixt *Highgate*, and *Whetſtone*.

*Sept.* 1. A Proclamation Authorizing Commiſſioners for the Act of 12 *d.* in the pound.

2. Duke *Hamilton* ſworn of his Majeſty's Privy Council at *White-hall*.

9. *Edward Smith* Eſq; appointed Conſul for the *Canary* Iſlands.

13. The *Eaſt-land* Fleet of 34 Sail paſſed by *Weymouth*.

16. Parliament met and Adjourned to *October* the 19th following.

20. The *Dutch* Ambaſſadours had their Audience of leave.

25. Sir *John Holt*, Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, ſworn of the Privy Council.

26. Sir *Thomas Pilkington* continued Lord Mayor of *London* for the enſuing year.

30. The King left *White-hall* towards his journey for *New-Market*.

The Fleet under the Earl of *Torrington* Sailed out of *Torbay* to the *Spit-head*.

*Octo.* 1. A Proclamation to preſerve the *New River* Water.

6. The Univerſity of *Cambridge* waited on King *William* at *New-market*.

The King din'd at *New-market*.

7. *Bonn* taken by the Duke of *Brandenburgh* after 55 days being blocked up, and 26 days cloſe Siege.

11.

King

12. King *William* returned from *Cambridge*, and *New-market* to *Hampton-Court*.

13. Doctor *Stillingfleet*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, Doctor *Patrick*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, Doctor *Ironſide* Biſhop of *Briſtol*, were Conſecrated at the Biſhop of *London*'s Chapel at *Fulham*, by the Biſhop of *London*, Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, and Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.

19. The Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, where King *William* made a Speech to them.

21. Queen of *Portugal* was brought to Bed of a Son.

23. Was kept in *London* by the Iriſh *Proteſtants* the Anniverſary for the deliverance from the Maſſacre in 1641.

24. King *William* was made free of the *Grocers* Company, and on the preſenting his Freedom *Ralph Box* Eſq; was Knighted.

28. Sir *George Davis* made Conſul of *Naples*.

*Nov.* 2. *Richard* Lord *Coot* made Earl of *Earles* of *Bellomont* in *Ireland*.

6. Was brought into *Falmouth* a *French* Veſſel taken going to *Ireland*, with 4000 Armes, and Powder, and Officers.

8. A Fleet of Eighty Sail with ſix Thouſand Foot, and one Thouſand Horſe on Board of *Danes*, Sailed by *Hull* for *Scotland*.

10. Envoy from *Spaniſh Flanders* had his Audience.

13. *Thomas Kirke* Eſq; made Conſul of *Genoua*.

The *Daniſh* Forces arrived at *Hull*.

14. A Proclamation offering 200 *l.* for apprehending of *Edmund Ludlow*.

16. *Lambert Blackwell* Eſq; made Conſul of *Leghorne*.

20. *Walter Doleman* Eſq; made Conſul of *Alicant* in *Spain*.

An

21. An order of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen offering 500 *l.* to diſcover the Perſon that offered an Indignity to King *William*'s Picture in *Guild-hall*.

Dec. 2. *Thomas Papillion*, *Simon Macne*, *John Agur*, *Humphrey Ayles*, and *James Howe* were appointed Commiſſioners for the Victualing their Majeſties Navy.

# *FINIS.*

# A TABLE OF

## Perſons, Places, and Things, &c. mentioned in the *Hiſtorians Guide*, &c.

To this little Book an Alphabetical Table was wanting: To prevent the ſwelling of the Book, all contracting poſſible was to be uſed; ſo that you have often but one word for Place, and Perſon; and ſometimes by Name, othertimes by Title: In the main I hope it will be uſefull.


A

Abbington, 12, 148.
Abbot, 6, 11.
Acts of Parliament, 199, 200, 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, 207.
Adderton Heath. 22.
Addreſs, 196, 197, 198, 200, 203, 204.
Admiral, 159.

A

Admiral { Herbert, 202, 203, 204, 205, 207. / Almonde, 207.
Admiralty, 116, 117, 182, 200.
Agur, 213.
St. Alban's, 41, 45, 80, 93.
Albemarle, 41, 58, 55, 59, 61, 76, 77, 151, 189, 191, 206, 207.

Alder-

Aldermen, 197, 193.
Aldern, 28.
Aldgate, 3.
Alford, 119.
Alisbury, 174.
Allarm, 196.
Allegiance, 3, 201.
Allen, 49, 50, 75.
Allington, 10.
Allum, 3.
Allybone, 194.
Ambaſſadours, 139, 148, 166, 167, 168, 169, 171, 172, 173, 175, 176, 178, 179, 182, 183, 192, 193, 196, 197, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 209, 211.
Amboyna, 7.
America, 78, 192.
Andrews, 34, 107.
Angleſey, 146.
Anjou, 156.
Annaſophia, 182.
Queen Anne, 6.
L. Anne, 12, 15, 92, 111, 135.
Anſtruther, 10.
Appleby, 23.
Appleford, 23.
Apprentices, 60, 137, 149.
L. Arrabella, 5.
Argier, 45, 49, 73, 75, 78, 80, 82, 95, 118, 139, 140, 144.
Arlington, 86, 93, 165, 171.
Argyle, 12, 42, 43, 44, 196, 170, 204.
Argyle-ſhire, 208.
Armagh, 37.
Armin, 24.
Arminian, 7.
Arms, 197.
Armſtrong, 160.
Army, 13, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, 106.
Arnold, 120.
Arthur, 103.
Artillery, 4, 156, 160, 163.
Arundel, 7, 8, 11, 24, 25, 149, 150.
Aſcough, 59, 67.
Aſhburnham, 207.
Aſhby, 205.
Aſhenden, 135.
Aſhurſt, 190.
Aſtly, 29.
Aſton, 35, 104.
Atkins, 116.
Attorney Gen. 200, 205.
Aubigney, 19, 20.
Auburn, 23.
Ayles, 213.

B.

Bacon, 6, 8. Bail, 122, 124, *ib.*
Banbury, 19, 26, 30.
Bantam, 142, 143, 145, 146.
Bantry-Bay, 204.
Barbadoes, 36, 94, 137.
Barbary, 183.

Barbones Parliament, 36.
Barnardiſton, 158.
Barnſtable, 23, 29.
Baſing, 26, 29.
Baſing-Houſe, 23.
Baſſet, 141.
Baſtwick, 12, 15.
Bateman, 175.
Bath, 2, 28, 43, 47.
Bawden, 190.
Baxter, 170.
Beaufort, 148, 160, 165.
Beaumont, 194.
Beddingfield, 102.
Bedford, 18, 23.
Bedlow, 101, 105, 125, 129.
Beeſton, 24, 29.
Belgrade, 194.
Bellaſis, 51, 58, 63.
Bellingham, 10.
Belvoir, 20, 29.
Bennet, 45, 148.
Bercly, 15.
Berkley, 77, 111, 141, 147.
Berkſhire, 74.
Berry, 110, 145, 201, 209.
Berty, 29.
Berwick, 13, 31, 32, 184, 186, 192, 194.
Beſt, 162.
Bethel, 126.
Beverley, 18, 23.
Bible Engl. 3, 4.
Biddleford, 23.
Biſhops, 15, 16, 17, 19, 47, 180. 192.
Bile, 117.
Black-friars, 6.
Black Rod, 16, 150.
Blake, 36, 210.
Blazing-Star, 50.
Blackwell, 212.
Blood, 80, 124.
Bodman, 118.
Bodwin, 20.
Bohemia, 4, 11, 43, 45.
Bolton, 25, 29, 201.
Bonefires, 119, 174.
Bonne, 211.
Booth, 38, 148.
Bowes, 159.
Box, 212.
Boyce, 103.
Brabant, 164.
Brackethall, 199.
Braddon, 157.
Bradford, 22.
Bradſhaw, 33, 38, 147.
Bramhall, 47.
Brandenburgh, 109, 200.
Brandford, 19, 206.
Brandon, 25, 72, 109.
Bredah, 7, 39, 64, 65, 66.
Brent, 199.
Brereton, 30.
Breſt, 26.
Bridgewater, 21, 28, 63.
Brill, 20.
Briſtol, 8, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 116, 165, 201.
Britain, 2, 145.
Britiſh Seas, 11.
Brook, 2, 20.
Brown, 33.

Bruges,

Bruges, 98.
Buccaniers, 161.
Buckingham, 8, 9, 66, 81, 86, 119, 124, 136, 185.
Buckle, 137.
Budah, 179.
Bulſtrode, 172.
Burford, 25, 34.
Burleigh, 26, 32.
Burlington, 26.
Burnett, 200, 202.
Burningham, 20.
Burton, 12, 15, 22.
Buſhel, 35.
Butler, 5, 163, 189.
Byron, 25, 30.

C

Cadiz, 7, 209.
Caermarthen, 204.
Calvert, 6.
Cambrey, 96.
Cambridge, 42, 62, 64, 81, 97, 119, 138, 142, 144, 211.
Canary, 67.
Canterbury, 18.
Capel, 33, 34.
Cards, 163.
Care, 117.
Carey, 26, 125.
Cargile, 137.
Carickfergus, 210.
Carisbroke, 32.
Carliſle, 28, 32.
Carnarvan, 24, 30.
Carr, 4, 68, 83, 127.
Carribee, 60.
Carteret, 115, 137, 190.
Cartwright, 179.
Caſor, 206.
Caſtell, 96.
Caſtlehaven, 10.
Caſtlemain, 109, 112, 123, 129.
Q. Catharine, 45, 46.
L. Catharine, 82.
Catharine Laura, 94.
Cavendiſh, 21.
Caverſham, 31.
Cawdron, 157.
Celier, 112, 115, 123, 126,
Chalgrove, 22.
Chaloner, 22.
Chapel Windſor, 23.
Chapman, 195, 201.
K. Charles I. 7, 14, 17, 19.
K. Charles II. 33, 35, 69, 165.
Pr. Charles-James, 8, 9.
Pr. Charles, 1, 45, 6, 11, 14, 16, 17, 27, 28.
Royal Charles, 89.
Charleton, 89.
Charlotte Mary, 147.
Charter, 7, 148, 152, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164.
Charter-houſe, 4.
Chatham, 64, 83, 192, 194.
Chatwell, 25.
Cheapſide, 21.
Chelſey-College, 3.
Chepſtow, 32.
Cheſter, 29, 192, 205.

Chesterfield, 114.
Chichester, 20.
K's Children, 35.
Chinner, 22.
Chipping-norton, 25.
Cholmondley, 20, 203.
Christ-Church, 82.
Christian, 124.
St. Christophers, 81.
Churchill, 149, 203.
Cirencester, 20, 195, 202.
Clarendon, 43, 66, 68, 103, 122, 165, 175, 183.
Clark, 163
Clayton, 118.
Cleaveland, 63.
Clergy of Lond. 199, 207.
Clerk, 2.
Clifford, 56, 62, 71, 88.
Cobham, 2.
Coffee-house, 95.
Coin new, 34.
Colchester, 32, 52.
Coleman, 100, 101.
Colerain, 202.
Colledge, 136, 137, 138.
College Jesuits, 103.
Cologne, 93.
Comet, 5, 129, 146.
Commissioners, 63, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204, 205 213.
Common-Pleas, 205.
Commons, 203,
Common-Prayer, 26.
Commotions about Church Ceremonies, 12.
Conde, 95.
Condon, 62.
Coningsmark, 141.
Consecration, 166.
Convention, 198, 201.
Convention-men, 23, 198.
Convocation, 43, 201.
Conway, 113, 132.
Coot, 45, 201.
Copredy, 26.
Corfe, 29.
Cornish, 126, 174,
Cornwallis, 45.
Coronation, 43, 167.
Corporation, 45,
Cotterell, 181, 183.
Cotton, 170.
Covenant, 21, 24, 43.
Covenanters, 13.
Covent-Garden, 10.
Coventry, 13, 49, 52, 60, 66, 86.
Council, 116, 138.
Privy-Council, 106, 131, 179, 184.
Council of Peers, 14.
Council of State, 34.
Courland, 114.
Court, 2, 159.
H. Court of Justice, 33.
Court Officers, 165.
Cowley, 66.
Craven, 133.
Creation of Honours, 84.
Crew, 24.
Cromwell, 29, 34, 35, 37.
Crown, 80.
Culpeper, 123.
Cumberland, 202.

Cunningham, 201.
Curtis, 116, 158.
Cuttings, 52.
Cutler, 141.

D.

Dalrimple, 204.
Danby, 105, 106, 107, 135, 158, 204.
Danes, 212.
Dangerfield, 112, 127, 170.
Daniel, 154.
Danvors, 164.
Darcy, 198.
Dare, 117, 119.
Dartmouth, 29, 149, 159, 197.
Daſhwood, 154.
St. David, 63.
Davis, 67, 212.
Dawſon, 123.
Dean, 108, 109, 117, 124.
Deans, &c. 16.
Declaration, 134, 192, 194, 197, 198, 199, 205, 206.
Deering, 115.
D'Eſtrees, 90, 99.
Defiance, 56.
Delamere, 170, 176.
Denbigh, 8, 31.
Denmark, 3, 5, 7, 8, 41, 62, 74, 75, 153, 154, 164, 166, 178, 183, 186, 187, 189, 193, 194, 197, 202, 209.
Dennington, 26, 29.
Derby, 36, 195.
De Roche, 61.
Desborough, 38, 57.
Deviſes, 29.
Devonſhire, 202.
De Witt, 87.
Digby, 29.
Diggs, 8.
Diſnie, 169.
Doleman, 212.
Doncaſter, 18, 20.
Don John, 111.
Dorcheſter, 4, 23,
Doriſlaus, 34.
Dorſet, 3.
Dover, 18, 40.
Dover Cliff, 115.
Douglas, 59.
Downs, 13, 201, 207.
Downing, 48, 82.
Drapers-Hall, 79.
Drummond, 164.
Dryden, 114.
Dublin, 119, 200, 202.
Du Bois, 151.
Dugdale, 102, 103.
Dudley, 30.
Dunbar, 35.
Duncomb, 64, 88.
Dundee, 209.
Dunkell, 210.
Dunkirk, 31, 37, 46.
Dunſter, 30.
Duppa, 180.
Duras, 88.
Durham, 14, 175, 176.
Durſley, 28.
Dutch, 47, 50, 52.
Dutch-Fight, 36.

Duttoncolt, 159.
Du Vall, 76.

E.

Earl Marſhal, 189.
Earthquake, 194.
Eaſt-India, 53, 67, 88, 133, 139, 162.
Edes, 176.
Edgar, 72, 121.
Edgcomb Mount, 29.
Edghill, 19.
Edinburgh, 35, 76, 113, 114, 130, 132, 164, 207, 208.
Effingham, 204.
Elizabeth, 133.
Q. Eliz. 1.
L. Eliz. 4.
Pr. Eliz. 35.
Elliot, 8, 140.
Ellis, 5, 129.
Elmes, 193.
Emperour, 5, 6, 97.
Epiſcopacy, 209.
Ermendenger, 208.
Eſſex, 1, 4, 10, 18, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 43, 87.
Eſtates Scotland, 204, 206.
Evertſon, 51.
Euſton, 87.
Exchange, 3, 14, 35, 67, 75.
Exchequer, 88, 205.
Exciſe, 23, 152.
Exeter, 23, 26, 27, 29, 192, 193, 195, 202.
Eyles, 194.

F.

Fairfax, 28, 30, 31, 35, 117.
Falmouth, 52.
Fanſhaw, 60.
Farnham, 33.
Farrington, 30, 135.
Faſt, 206.
Faulconberg, 74, 202.
Ferdinando, 5.
Fetherſtonhaugh, 36.
Feverſham, 28, 126, 194, 196.
Fienes, 24.
Fight, 210.
Finſh, 92, 95.
Fire, 61, 62, 70, 78, 79, 80, 81, 85, 95, 104, 106, 109, 117, 132, 148, 151, 159.
Fire-works, 3.
Fiſh great, 113.
Fiſhing, 3.
Fiſhmonger, 125.
Fitch, 4.
Fitzharding, 70.
Fitzharris, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136.
Flanders, 98.
Fleet, 11, 40, 42, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 72, 73, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 108, 110, 195, 197, 205, 207, 210, 211, 212.

Fleetwood, 38.
Florencce, 1.
Fly, 60.
Forbes, 210.
Foreſter, 210.
Foulk, 104.
Fox, 143.
Foy, 29.
France, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 30, 42.
Freedom, 94.
Freeman, 132.
French, 1, 36, 58, 95, 97, 98, 109, 110, 131, 139, 184.
French K. 55.
Friars, 20.
Froſt, 157.
Froud, 192.

G.

Gadbury, 112, 115, 117.
Gage, 26, 27.
Gainsborough, 23, 148.
Gallaway, 12.
Game, 187.
Garriſons, 115.
Garter, 85, 96, 126, 131, 133, 134, 156, 167, 169, 170, 171, 185, 186, 202.
Gaſcoign, 109, 117.
Gauden, 67.
Gaunt, 28.
Gayland, 60.
Germany, 12.
Gerrard, 120, 175, 193.
Ghent, 95.
Gibbons, 35.
Gibbs, 148.
Giles, 121, 122, 123, 124.
Glaſcock, 105.
Glemham, 28.
Gloceſter, 14, 23, 40, 41, 144, 209.
Godfrey, 100.
Godolphin, 159, 161.
Godſtow, 28.
Goodenough, 146, 170.
Goods Prohib. 116.
Goran, 203.
Goring, 32, 34.
Gowry, 2.
Grana, 142, 143.
Grand Seignior, 191.
Grafton, 24, 130, 140, 145, 149, 155, 187, 192, 196.
Grant, 185.
Grantham, 18, 20.
Graveſend, 170.
Gray, 36, 170.
Great Seal, 24, 30.
Greenvill, 40.
Greenwich, 17, 18.
Gregory, 105.
Greencloth, 210.
Grocers-hall, 17.
Guernſey, 36.
Guild-hall, 11, 40, 82.
Guilford, 172.
Guinne, 114, 197.
Guinney, 50.
Gunfleet, 64, 65.
Guns, 139.

H.

Hague, 40.
Haines, 37.
Hales, 80.
Halifax, 109, 147, 165, 198.
Hambden, 18, 22, 158, 175.
Hamilton, 13, 25, 147, 201, 211.
Hamilton Hill, 28, 34, 189.
Hampton-Court, 17, 31.
Hanover, 130, 133.
Harboard, 200.
Harcourt, 107.
Harman, 65, 70.
Harris, 116.
Hartfordſhire, 199.
Harvey, 37, 72.
Harwich, 93, 206.
Hatton, 45.
Hawarden, 24.
Hawkers, 110.
Head, 196.
St. Hellens, 61, 74.
Henrietta, 26, 42, 73, 76.
Pr. Henry, 2, 4.
Herbert, 155, 158, 173, 174.
Hereford, 28, 29.
Hertford, 18, 24.
Hewit, 37, 203.
Hewſon, 38.
Hide, 35, 113.
Hide-Park, 43.
Highway, 135, 166.
Highway-men, 150, 163.
Highworth, 28.
Hill, 105.
Holderneſs, 149.
Holland, 34, 48, 68, 82, 83, 92, 93, 124.
Hollaway, 152, 155, 159.
Hollis, 58, 59, 63, 64, 66.
Holmby, 31.
Holmes, 50, 51, 60, 67, 83, 109.
Holſtein, 96.
Holt, 211.
Hone, 153.
Hopton, 20, 25, 29.
Mr. of the Horſe, 115.
Hotham, 18, 23, 26, 27.
Howard, 4, 15, 75, 91, 136, 198.
Howell, 124.
Howley, 22.
Hull, 18.
Hungarford, 26.
Hungary, 12.
Huntington, 18, 28, 150, 175.
Huntley, 9.
Hurſt, 33.

I.

Jamaica, 46, 126, 128.
James, 44.
K. James, I. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 15.
K. James, II. 62, 196, 200.
Royal James, 79.

St.

St. James's, 33, 49.
Jeffereys, 120, 128, 155, 161, 173, 179, 180, 196, 203.
Jenkins, 117, 120, 173.
Jenner, 155.
Jeriſon, 128.
Jerſey, 36.
Jeſuits, 100, 103, 108, 109, 110, 118, 121, 136.
Jifford, 193.
Indempnity, 41.
Ingolsby, 39.
Inniskilling, 208.
Inns of Court, 11.
Inundation, 191.
Johnſon, 47, 181.
Joice, 31.
Jones, 155.
Jordan, 52.
Ipre, 98.
Ipſwich, 73, 139.
Ireland, 10, 17, 43, 47, 67, 77, 84, 113, 191.
Iriſh, 199, 202, 208.
Ironſide, 212.
Iſabella, 111.
Iſis, 30.
Iſle of Wight, 33, 35.
Judges, 15, 17, 121, 130, 176, 177, 178, 184, 205.
Julian, 156.
Juxon, 12, 47.

K.

Keck, 199.
Keeling, 152.
Kelſey, 57.
Kendall, 64, 202.
Kennedy, 178.
Kent, 32.
Keyſearweart, 207.
King, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 40, 41, 46, 47, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 60, 71, 73, 75, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 90, 91, 93, 100, 104, 105, 109, 110, 111, 116, 118, 119, 121, 122, 125, 126, 127, 131, 133, 134, 135, 138, 142, 143, 144, 145, 147, 149, 150, 151, 154, 155, 158, 161, 162, 164, 171, 173, 178, 179, 181, 186, 187, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194.
Doctor King, 176.
Kingſale, 128.
King's-Bench, 156, 205.
Kingſtone, 32.
Kirk, 135, 207, 212.
Knight, 142, 179, 181.
Kniveton, 24.

L.

Lamb, 9.
Lambert, 38, 39, 46.
Lampleugh, 195.
Landſdown, 165.
Landſdown-hill, 22.
Lane, 194.

Lang-

Langdale, 27, 32.
Langhorn, 100, 101, 102, 108, 109.
Langport, 28.
Lapely, 24.
Latham, 25.
Latimer, 31.
Laud, 11, 16, 27.
Lauderdale, 76, 77, 84, 147.
Launceſton, 29, 210.
Lawſon, 49, 52.
Lee, 153.
Leeds, 20.
Legate, 4.
Legg, 19, 26, 142.
Leiceſter, 16, 28.
Leighton, 10, 102.
Lenox, 37.
Lenthall, 46.
Leſly, 13.
Leſthithiel, 26.
L'Eſtrange, 27, 132, 167.
Letter, 198, 201, 206.
K's Letter, 39.
Levins, 112, 132, 211.
Leviſon, 30.
Libellers, 95.
Liberty of Conſcience, 184.
Lord Lieutenants, 201.
Lilbourn, 12, 36.
Lime, 136.
Linch, 80, 140.
Lincoln, 14.
Lindſey, 9, 11, 19, 62, 145.
Liſbon, 46.
Liſle, 33, 172, 208.
Litchfield, 20, 21, 29, 30.
Littleton, 28, 77, 116.
Liverpool, 201.
Lizzard, 29.
Lockhart, 101.
Lockier, 34.
London, 19, 21, 24, 31, 32, 38, 40, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 60, 62, 67, 82, 111, 112, 141, 143, 146, 148, 150, 151, 179, 190, 194, 199.
Biſhop London, 95.
Loyal London, 59.
London-bridge, 10.
London-derry, 206, 207, 209, 210.
Longford, 25.
Lords, 35, 106, 158, 184, 188, 197, 198.
Lorrain, 98.
Lort, 45.
Love, 35.
Lovelace, 195.
Lowdon, 14.
Lucas, 33, 200.
Ludlow, 30, 212.
Lumley, 126, 207.
Lynne, 27.
Lynne Regis, 160.

## M.

Macclesfield, 171.
Macmahone, 26.
Macquire, 27.

Maldenhead, 31.
Maidſtone, 32.
Maile, 177, 178, 186, 210, 211.
Malbanch, 203.
Malmsbury, 20.
Man, 36.
Mancheſter, 71, 80.
Manifeſto, 195.
Mansfield, 7.
Marches of Wales, 44, 45.
Mardike, 36.
Marlborough, 9, 19, 52, 203.
Marriage, 7, 36.
Martins-Fort, 8.
Marſton, 33.
Marſton-Moor, 26.
Mary, 95, 97, 169, 183.
Q. Mary, 42, 46, 52, 75, 76.
Pr. Mary, 16.
Lady Mary, 10.
Maſſacre, 196, 212.
Maſſey, 27.
Pr. Maurice, 25, 27, 30.
May, 135.
Maynard, 88, 199.
Mayor, 138, 193, 194, 195, 201, 203, 211, 213.
Mazarine, 43.
Meclenburgh, 98.
Melvill, 206.
Members Five, 17.
Memorials, 4.
Mere, 57
Meſſina, 98.
Mew, 163.
St. Michael, 75.
St. Michael's Mount, 29.
Middleton, 21, 123, 161.
Militia, 17.
Millenaries, 2.
Milton, 203.
Mings, 52, 55, 56, 59.
Modena, 92, 119, 187.
Monday, 90, 91, 92.
Monk, 38, 39, 40.
Monmouth, 68, 72, 77, 90, 91, 93, 108, 110, 111, 114, 156, 169, 170, 203.
Mons, 99.
Montague, 7, 41, 82, 203,
Montgomery, 204.
Montroſs, 28, 29, 31, 35, 43.
Moor, 125, 138, 139, 150, 151.
Moorfields, 5.
Moorlanders, 21.
Mordant, 3, 38, 203.
Morland, 147.
Morley, 39, 58.
Morocco, 75, 140, 141, 145, 146.
Morton-Henmarſh, 28.
Moſeley, 207.
Mount Edgcomb, 29.
Mounthermer, 203.
Mulgrave, 93, 114, 123, 125, 171, 174.
Munſter, 57.
Muſgrave, 164.

Na-

N.

Napier, 132.
Naples, 193.
Nantwich, 203.
Narborough, 108.
Naſeby, 28.
Navigation, 158.
Navy, 13, 32.
Nevill, 108.
Newark, 18, 25, 30, 73.
Newberry, 14, 24, 26.
New-Caſtle, 13, 14, 26, 30, 193.
New-England, 146.
Newgate, 206.
New-Market, 18, 31.
Newport, 1, 56, 71, 88.
News, 115.
Nicholas, 75.
Nimeguen, 95, 99.
Noel, 142.
Nonconformiſts, 46, 69, 139.
Nonſuch, 53, 55, 73.
Norfolk, 167, 189.
North, 129, 147, 149, 150, 154, 172, 173.
Northampton, 9.
Northumberland, 3.
North-Weſt-Paſſage, 75.
Norway, 53.
Norwich, 34, 206.
Nottingham, 19, 135, 149, 159, 160, 162.
Noy, 11.
Nuncio, 190.

O.

Oath, 37, 207.
Oatland, 31.
Oates, 99, 100, 103, 104, 113, 134, 138, 140, 147, 159, 160, 167, 168.
Oates-men, 163.
Ockingham, 202.
Office Kingly, 34.
Ogle, 78.
Old-Baily, 41, 56, 70, 103, 116, 153, 173.
St. Omers, 96.
Pr. Orange, 16, 18, 41, 42, 78, 79, 97, 99, 195, 197, 198, 199.
Order, 192, 195, 196, 197, 199, 206, 213.
Ordinance, 196.
Orleance, 78.
Ormond, 41, 44, 70, 75, 79, 144, 146, 148, 165, 193, 202.
Osborn, 84, 87, 90.
Oſſory, 59, 61, 90, 117, 120, 125.
Overbury, 5.
Oughtred, 40.
Owen, 34.
Oxford, 7, 19, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 54, 55, 74, 75, 133.
Oxly, 106.

P.

Packer, 157.

Packet-Boat, 164.
Padbury, 22.
Pr. Palatine, 4, 6, 42, 99, 125, 126.
Pamphlet, 121, 131, 150, 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, 169, 170, 178.
Paper, 185.
Papillion, 151, 162.
Papiſts, 114, 127, 130, 141.
Pardon, 39, 177, 194.
Paris, 70.
Parliament, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 27, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 86, 87, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 111, 114, 116, 119, 120, 121, 124, 125, 127, 130, 131, 136, 140, 168, 170, 171, 173, 175, 176, 177, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 211, 212.
Parma, 127, 129.
Parre, 11.
Paſton, 194.
Patrick, 212.
St. Patrick, 63.
St. Paul's, 10.
Payton, 115, 117, 122, 130, 131, 132.
Peak, 80.
Pedlars, 159, 181.
Peirce, 78.
Pemberton, 117, 149.
Pembroke, 9, 31, 124.
Pen, 37, 49.
Pendennis, 25.
Pennington, 15.
Penny-Poſt, 148.
Penruddock, 37.
Penſioners, 10.
Pepys, 108, 109, 117.
Peterborough, 47, 93, 113, 135, 150, 167.
Petition, 15, 114, 115, 116, 131, 195.
Petitioners, 14.
Pett, 67, 125.
Philipsburgh, 96.
Phipps, 186.
Picture, 140.
Pilkington, 145, 201, 203.
Pitcher, 33.
Plague, 1, 2, 7, 50, 62.
Plate-Fleet, 205.
Player, 94.
Play-houſe, 4.
Plimouth, 26, 65, 149, 198, 205, 207, 209.
Plot, 3, 100, 101, 112, 115, 128, 129, 152, 153.
Poland, 10, 112.
Pollexfen, 200.

Pontefract, 27, 28, 32, 34.
Pope, 6, 113, 129, 210.
Portland, 23, 36, 51, 202.
Portſmouth, 19, 192, 204, 205, 206, 207.
Portugal, 28, 108, 109, 113, 138, 212.
Poſt-Office, 154, 172.
Powle, 198.
Powys, 113, 117, 122.
Poyer, 32.
Prance, 102, 105, 178.
Preſident, 201.
Preſton, 173, 198.
Prin, 12, 15.
Prince, 59.
Pritchard, 147, 155, 194.
Privy-Seal, 175, 184.
Prizes French, 206, 212.
Proclamation, 118, 191, 192, 194, 195, 198, 199, 200, 201, 204, 205, 206, 208, 209, 211, 212.
Proteſtation, 16.
Purbeck, 102.
Purſe, 35.
Pyrates, 3.

Q.

Queen, 7, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 47, 53, 54, 167, 189, 193, 194.
Queen-Mother, 12.
Q. Dowager, 197.
Q. Mary, 201, 203.
Q. Chriſtiana, 202.

R.

Rabble, 196.
Radcliff, 154.
Radley, 124.
Radnor, 30, 109, 112.
Ragland, 31.
Rainsborough, 33.
Rainsford, 138.
Rawleigh, 5.
Rawlinſon, 199.
Raymond, 116.
Read, 199.
Reading, 21, 106.
Rebellion, 17.
Receiver-General, 201.
Recuſants, 69.
Redwood, 195.
Regicides, 41.
Reresby, 143.
Reſolution, 68.
Revenue, 199.
Reynolds, 34.
Rich, 147.
Richards, 201.
Richardſon, 104.
Richmond, 88, 91, 193.
Rioters, 151.
Rippon, 14.
Roberts, 74.
Robinſon, 40, 62, 92.
Rochell, 9.
Rochellers, 8, 17.
Rocheſter, 4, 86, 161, 165.
Rochampton, 71.
Romans, 12.

Rome, 202.
Roſewell, 162.
Roſſe, 201.
Roſſiter, 27.
Rouſe, 136, 138, 153.
Routon Heath, 29.
Roxborough, 12.
Royſton, 18, 31.
Rumbold, 169.
Rumſey, 152.
Rundway Down, 23.
Rupert, 12, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 49, 52, 56, 58, 59, 61, 75, 148, 149.
Ruthen, 29.
Ruſſell, 153, 154.
Ruſſia, 46.
Rye-Houſe, 152, 153.

S.

Sackvile, 105.
Sacrament, 197.
Salisbury, 36, 53, 103.
Saltaſh, 20, 29.
Salt-Petre, 209.
Salt-Water freſh, 151.
Sandal, 29.
Sandwich, 56, 58, 68, 73, 86, 200.
Sanguine, 4.
Saniein, 93.
Sarum, 197, 198, 200.
Savile, 126.
Saunders, 150.
Savoy, 44, 56, 96, 110, 195, 141.
Sawyer, 132.
Saxon, 178.
Scanderoon, 207.
Scarborough, 28, 193.
Schomberg, 202, 205, 209.
Scilly, 31.
Scotland, 10, 17, 28, 29, 35, 42, 47, 62, 64, 108, 109, 116, 119, 122, 124, 125, 128, 136, 138, 141, 160, 163, 166, 198, 201.
Scots, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 35, 108.
Scroggs, 116, 136.
Seamen, 98, 206.
Secretary, 206.
Sedgmoor, 198.
Sedley, 200.
Seely, 63.
Seneff, 93.
Serle, 208.
Serjeants, 121, 156, 177, 193, 204.
Seymour, 89, 105, 129, 131.
Shadwell, 79.
Shaftesbury, 87, 88, 111, 136, 137, 138, 139.
Shafto, 192.
Shandois, 132.
Sharp, 107.
Sheerneſs, 66, 71, 75.
Sheers, 114.
Sheppard, 152.
Sheppey, 126.
Sherbourn, 28.

Sheriffs, 161, 201.
Ship-money, 11, 12, 15.
Shipton, 127.
Shorter, 194.
Shovell, 205.
Shrewsbury, 27.
Shudley, 20.
Shute, 145.
Sidney, 113, 155, 203.
Silk-Worms, 3.
Sindercomb, 37.
Sion, 31.
Skelton, 194.
Skinners-Hall, 121.
Slawell, 150.
Slingsby, 37.
Smith, 52, 56, 57, 67, 96, 99, 114, 116, 134, 145.
Smyrna, 83.
Soldiers, 179, 184.
Sollicitor General, 200, 205.
Sommerſet, 4.
Southampton, 2, 43, 64, 88.
Southold-Bay, 61.
Southwell, 30.
Spain, 2, 4, 7, 10, 41, 69, 84, 96, 124.
Spalato, 5, 6.
Spaniards, 1, 5, 6.
Speake, 157.
Speech, 199, 200, 208.
Speke, 181.
Spenſor, 188.
Sports, 5.
Sprag, 52, 65, 78, 83, 91.
Stafford, 122, 130.
Stamford, 18, 176, 177.
Stapleton, 137.
Stately, 101.
Statue, 35.
Staunton, 165.
Stetin, 98.
Stevins, 180.
Stillingfleet, 212.
Stopford, 25.
Stow, 29.
Stowell, 30, 45, 117.
Strafford, 13, 15, 16, 17, 94.
Straights, 74, 78.
Stratford, 5.
Stratton, 21.
Street, 162.
Strickland, 192.
Stuart, 19, 25.
Sturton, 3.
Stutcomb, 25.
Suffolk, 198.
Summers, 205.
Sunderland, 24, 93, 104, 147, 150, 175, 195.
Suns three, 26.
Supremacy, 208.
Surrey, 32.
Swanſie, 98.
Sweeden, 7, 10, 60, 63, 69, 87, 104.
Sweepſtakes, 56.
Sylvius 118.
Synod, 5, 6, 14.

Tabago, 96.
Tadcaſter, 19.
Talbot, 57.
Tamworth, 22, 28.
Tangier, 45, 46, 106, 109, 113, 123, 127, 128, 130, 131, 135, 156.
Tasborough, 105, 122.
Taunton, 21.
Tempeſt, 118.
Temple, 71, 125.
Term, 33, 40, 55.
Texell, 51.
Teys, 206.
Thames, 37, 68.
Thanksgiving, 205.
Theatre, 74.
Theobalds, 13, 18.
Throne, 198, 201.
Thwing, 118.
Thynne, 141.
Tichbourn, 122.
Tiddiman, 52.
Tide, 71, 111, 142, 145.
Tiltyard, 62.
Tinmouth, 32.
Tirconnell, 180, 183.
Tiroen, 3, 114, 130, 131, 139.
Tiveot, 48.
Toleration, 205.
Tomkins, 23.
Tompſon, 34, 128.
Tongue, 25, 99, 100, 127, 140.
Torbay, 65, 195, 207.
Torrington, 29, 207.
Tower, 38, 106, 114, 200.
Tower-hill, 44.
Tower-ſtreet, 34.
Townesend, 149.
Trade, 68, 95, 132.
Traquare, 13.
Treaty, 2.
Treaſon, 122, 138, 139, 146, 152, 153, 170, 174, 175.
Treaſurer, 64, 88, 134, 182, 201.
Treaſury, 106, 202.
Treby, 131, 200, 205.
Tronchard, 205.
Trevor, 71, 73, 85, 168.
Tripoly, 46, 94.
K's Tryall, 33.
Tunis, 46.
Turbervile, 128, 140.
Turkey, 120, 132.
Turner, 5, 48, 80, 152.
Tuſcany, 74.
Tweddell, 74.
Twine, 48.
Tyburn, 26, 42, 44, 45, 77, 101, 104.

V.

Valentiennes, 96.
Vane, 70, 102.
Venetians, 5.
Venice, 72.
Venner, 42.
Vere, 77.
Vernatti, 176.
Vienna, 153, 154.
Villiers, 32.

Viner, 85, 194.
Virginia, 3, 95, 156, 204.
Vivonne, 95.
Voluntiers, 206.
Votes, 32.
Vratz, 141, 142.
Uſher, 37.
Utbert, 63.
Uxbridge, 27.

W.

Wakefield, 20, 21.
Wakeman, 100, 109.
Walcot, 153, 155.
Wales, 161, 193, 194, 195.
Waller, 23, 25, 26, 119, 129.
Wallingford, 30.
War, 196, 205.
Warcup, 163.
Ward, 198.
Warder, 25.
Warder Caſtle, 21.
Warſpight, 59.
Warwick, 34.
Wentworth, 9.
Weſt, 152.
Weſt-India, 37, 88.
Weſtminſter, 197, 198.
Weſton, 116.
Weymouth, 23.
Whitaker, 102, 136, 148, 181.
Whitehall, 13.
Whitfield, 117.
Wiche, 141, 203.
Wightman, 4.
Wildman, 45.
K. William, 201, 204, 207, 208, 211, 212.
Williams, 7, 111, 132.
Williamſon, 83, 94.
Willoughby, 60, 200.
Wilmore, 137, 144.
Wilſon, 138.
Winchelſea, 74.
Wincheſter, 202.
Wind, 45.
Windebank, 15, 27, 28.
Windſor, 17, 33, 34, 193, 194, 196.
Windſor Chapel, 23.
Wine, 154.
Winton, 33.
Wiſcomb, 209.
Witherley, 162.
Witneſs, 120, 121, 132.
Wood, 114.
Woodmongers, 68.
Woodſtock, 30, 202.
Wool, 187.
Woolcards, 99.
Woollen, 177.
Worcheſter, 19, 25, 30, 35.
Wormleyton, 29.
Wright, 159, 162, 206.
Writs, 33.
Wymondley, 149.

Y.

Yarmouth, 100, 183.
Yarum, 20.

York, 2, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 26, 30, 32, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 58, 60, 66, 71, 72, 73, 75, 78, 79, 80, 81, 85, 92, 93, 97, 107, 110, 111, 112, 117, 118, 119, 126, 127, 142, 143, 146, 195.

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